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NEWSPAPER

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The Inside Story

Commitments LBJ Has Given Top Labor Leaders

By VICTOR RIESEL

It was pro to pro, and despite the joviality, it was also toe to toe in a White House room right off the garden beginning at one p.m. recently when a group of hard-bargaining labor leaders conferred with President Johnson and his seconds.

Amid the good fellowship both sides laid it right on the line. All are men who know what they want. And three hours later, outside the White House grounds, one of the national union chiefs enthusiastically told his colleagues that the conference with the President—the first since the election—was the best, the warmest meeting ever had by any labor leader with any President.

The labor veterans, led by AFL-CIO president George Meany, had gone to the White House to get support for pushing their program through Congress—and more. They wanted repeal of the law which enabled the states to ban the union shop. They wanted a heavy public works program. They wanted the wheels of government to start turning in the direction of a shorter workweek.

They got those commitments from President Johnson. He asked them to trust him on the timing—that's all. He added that he had never gone back on a commitment. He would not this time—nor this term, either.

He promised more—a phenomenal education aid and construction bill calling for the expenditure of some $2 billion dollars.

He indicated that he would have to go over the $100-billion annual budget.

But it would all take time. The labor movement would get what it sought, not in the first six bills passed but certainly long before the last six bills are passed by Congress in '65.

President Johnson and AFL-CIO head George Meany discuss labor problems at White House meeting, December 17.

It all began with the President's characteristically warm handshaking greetings at one o'clock. When the labor people—including such sophisticated political strategists as the electrical workers' Joe Keenan, the railway men's George Harrison, and shipbuilding union chief John Grogan, mayor of Hoboken—were finally seated, they found themselves in the presence of Mr. Johnson's top home front—and most trusted aides.

They were the men who make the White House churn daily: Jack Valenti, Bill Moyers, George Reedy, two top men of the Council of Economic Advisers, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz and Larry O'Brien, liaison with the Hill.

President Johnson, who had not had his lunch, opened the formalities by saying that he had put the afternoon aside for the discussion. There was all the time in the world. Did the labor men want to start? Or did they want his boys to lead off?

Mr. Meany spoke up. He listed labor's requests, leading, of course, with its demand for swift repeal of Taft-Hartley clause 14B which has permitted 20 states to ban the union shop agreement.

This refers to the type of labor contract which states that a worker must join a union to keep his job.

After Meany came blunt-talking Joe Keenan and two others. They said, in effect, that labor had fought a terrific campaign for the President and had helped him roll up the huge majority vote. Now, they wanted to know, will labor be forgotten until the next election? Will there be delivery of legislation they seek?

One union chief conjectured that the chances of Mr. Johnson's re-election in 1968 depended on what happened to labor's program in Congress.

A second union man added that they could not go back to their people and mobilize them again if labor got little out of the 1964 election. Another said if the President wants the kind of support from the unions which developed in the past campaign there would have to be support. The labor leader said that such support would be needed in this Congress since the control might be lost by the liberal-labor Democratic coalition in the '66 election.

In effect, they said the time had come for the Administration to prove through action that it was labor's friend.

"If we don't produce this time," a labor official added, "we won't be able to next time."

The President responded by saying he had many problems and a long program. He added that it was a timetable matter. First things first, and first would be the Medicare bill. Then would come a drive for the Appalachia rehabilitation bill. There were several others, and the huge education program. But he would stand by his campaign pledges—and one of those was repeal of 14B.

At the end of two hours and 15 minutes, Mr. Meany told the President they had fully expressed themselves and had little more to add. President Johnson replied that he still had ample time so they need not hurry. But then it broke up—and each understood the others—labor leaders, the inner White House circle, the chief economists and their genial host, Lyndon Johnson.

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Is TV Becoming a Political Tool?

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College for Everybody?

By ALICE WIDENER

Every now and then, in this huge city of New York where I live, someone has courage enough to write a letter to a newspaper and I gain courage enough to express the same sentiments.

Such a letter was written this week by a Brooklyn mother. "When will some parents get rid of the stupid idea that *all* children must go to college?" she asked, and went on to advise mothers, "If your child wants to be a ditch digger, let him! After all, we need ditch diggers more than we need button pushers."

We certainly do need ditch diggers and other extremely useful, constructive employes who keep our society functioning night and day. Moreover, we need to develop in America a true sense of dignified "place" for these employes, on their part and our own. We should discard from our vocabulary the mean adjective "menial" in connection with honest work.

In most West European nations, where the lovely phrase *noblesse oblige* is much in use, it is an indispensable part of well-educated people's culture to recognize the great worth of service personnel.

As far as the silly notion that *all* children must go to college, I agree with the Brooklyn housewife who says it springs mostly from a desire to keep up with the Joneses. Lest any reader object, "That's easy for you to say; what did you do with your children?" let me hasten to add that neither my daughter nor my son went to college. Each attended the best private school (on part scholarship) that I, as a widow, could afford with my earnings as a writer. For this education of theirs, I really slaved.

But since neither of the children wished to be a scientist, architect, doctor or engineer (in other words, a professional needing advanced education in institutions with expensive technological equipment), each of them felt, and I agreed, that at 18 their future cultural life should depend on their own initiative.

How has it worked out?

So far, just fine. My daughter is an executive in a big, successful California industry. In her early 30s she earns a splendid salary. Most important is how she got the job, for the company advertised for a male executive, college degree imperative, master's degree preferred.

My daughter answered the ad with a letter saying she was the opposite of what the company wanted. It chose her from among 28 applicants, all male college graduates, all highly competent except for one thing: Each was much more eager to know what the company would do for him than what he could do for the company.

My son served with the Army in Southeast Asia, earned a good conduct medal, and returned to his job with a major airline. He is entirely self-supporting and has had several chances for advancement. He doesn't want it, because after he has seen a good deal of the world, and has served an apprenticeship as a would-be author through dealing with the general public instead of attending journalism school, he probably will try his hand at writing fiction. Before he went to work, he attended one semester at college in the liberal arts course and had a good scholastic average. But he wanted to work and relieve me of responsibility for his daily bread.

One of his best friends is a young man who at the age of 16 was forced for financial family reasons to quit school. He went to work on the wharves of New York City and at 30 he is public relations director of a big fruit company. He earns $15,000 a year and has just been offered a job elsewhere at $20,000, but he believes he has a bright future in his present position.

Almost every week I receive a letter from some outstanding editor asking whether I know of "a likely young man for our paper, someone who can spell and write a plain declarative sentence. We'll ge glad to train him." Also I receive letters from recent college graduates asking whether there is an opening on my own magazine, or could I say where there is a good opportunity for a job. Most of their letter are a disgrace—so poorly written, sloppy and vague.

If a child of mine wanted to be a doctor or architect, for example, I would scrimp and sacrifice to send him or her to college. But, by gum, I positively would not do it for a child who wished merely to go through the average four-year liberal arts course and emerge with a BA degree. If he or she wanted one, I'd say, "Go work your way through college."

It happens I've not had the pleasure of meeting the Brooklyn housewife who wrote to a newspaper that the idea *all* children must go to college is stupid. But I agree with her—and how!

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Lawyers Organize 'Union'

Bias in NLRB Cases

From the Des Moines *Register*

Several hundred lawyers and trial examiners employed on the staff of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) have taken a step that jeopardizes the standing of that agency as a fair and objective arbiter of labor disputes.

They have formed the NLRB Professional Assn. through which they will bargain with the board on matters of grievances, promotions, assignments, transfers and career opportunities. The NLRB has signed a contract with the association, saying that it was required to do so under an executive order issued by President Kennedy in 1962.

Calling the organization an association rather than a union is a subterfuge. The association will be the exclusive bargaining agency for attorneys employed by the board. The lawyers association will not have the right to bargain for wages or to strike, but in all other respects it will function as do trade unions. The fact that the association will not be affiliated with the AFL-CIO makes it no less a union than the independent United Mine Workers union or Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters Union.

The danger involved in the NLRB lawyers' organization is that it casts doubts on the future objectivity with which disputes between employers and unions are handled.

Decisions in these cases rest finally with the five members of the board itself. However, most of the groundwork is performed by lawyers employed by the commission. The lawyers conduct the hearings in disputes between labor and management. They have wide latitude in determining what testimony and evidence will be heard. They evaluate the evidence. They make recommendations to the board. They can and do influence the facts and evidence brought to the board's attention.

The quasi-judicial nature of the NLRB and its proceedings offers many opportunities for prejudicial action without the protection for parties to a dispute that exists when cases are taken to court.

It will be difficult henceforth for any employer having a case before the board to feel that the NLRB lawyers and examiners will be able to handle it with complete objectivity. They would be as much justified in having those fears as members of the trucking industry would be if lawyers for the Interstate Commerce Commission belonged to the Association of American Railroads.

The public generally would soon lose confidence in the courts if judges did not disqualify themselves from presiding over cases in which they have any personal prejudice, interest or commitments. The same situation is true with respect to the NLRB, if the lawyers who handle cases are affiliated with an organization that is for all practical purposes a labor union.

The National Labor Relations Board, whose members are political appointees, has never achieved the solid reputation for unbiased judgment that has been accorded the courts. The action of its staff lawyers in forming an association and insisting on rights and privileges comparable to those of labor unions raises a still higher hurdle to the board achieving such a reputation.

The action of the staff layers of the NLRB should prompt Congress to undertake a long-needed review of the procedures before this agency, and the extent to which the parties to disputes before the NLRB are assured of equitable and objective consideration.

Destroying the States with Aid

By DONALD I. ROGERS

The newest and perhaps strongest economic pressure from Washington is being directed at the 50 state governors who are being romanced down an enticing new primrose path of federal largesse with a bevy of alluring new programs.

Foremost is the Administration-backed plan to apportion back to states and large cities all surplus money accruing to the U.S. Treasury whenever federal revenues exceed expenditures—as they did this year. While "apportioned" grants are mentioned, only "need" had been considered in plans proposed thus far.

Another program suggested by the Administration is simpler: merely send money to the states in whatever quantities are needed. If the federal coffers don't have it, simply borrow it.

Many see this concept as a sneaky economic abridgement of states' rights and prerogatives, for no governor is equipped to turn down federal money if it comes with no strings attached—and the "no strings" feature has been emphasized repeatedly by Administration spokesmen.

The "no strings" arrangement works both ways. If it becomes federal policy, its opponents say, it will permit whoever is in the White House to reward those governors he likes, and to withhold money from those he does not.

The absence of "strings" cannot be taken seriously. Only hours after California voters adopted a provision enabling any property owner to sell his home to whomever he chooses, the federal government cut off all aid to all California urban renewal projects. It is clear that a governor, to qualify for the gift of money, must adhere to the central government's goals.

If we are to remain a nation of 50 separate states, the citizens must look with suspicion on these nice-appearing money programs. If the purpose of the nation is ultimately to become one large entity with only local administrators in charge of smaller federal districts, who are not really governors of sovereign states, then we are comfortably enroute toward achieving that goal.

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Russia Preparing to Equip Congolese Rebels With Powerful Combat Air Force

From the Allen-Scott Report

Russia is capping the large quantities of ground weapons it is busily supplying the missionary-murdering Congolese rebels by preparing to equip them with a powerful combat air force.

Accompanied by Soviet pilots and technicians, MIG-19 fighter planes and smaller jets, comparable to the U.S.-made T-28 trainers of the Congolese army, are arriving at an airfield in the vicinity of Juba, in southern Sudan, 150 miles from the Congolese border.

Intelligence also reports the appearance there of air force personnel from Egypt, Algeria and possibly Communist-ruled Cuba. Egypt and Algeria are principal relay points for the flood of Red arms pouring into the strife-lacerated Congo.

The mystery-cloaked talks between "Che" Guevara, economic czar of the Castro regime, and Algeria's Communist-leaning dictator Ben Bella, are deemed by intelligence to be related to this latest ominous Congo development. Guevara flew directly to Algeria following his recent anti-U.S. harangue before the U.N. General Assembly.

President Johnson and Secretary Rusk have discussed this dire threat with G. McMurtrie Godley, U.S. ambassador to the Congo, now in Washington for consultations.

Godley has stressed the decisive role of Premier Tshombe's small air force in the tense fighting, characterizing it as tipping the scales in favor of the government. Without this crucial air support, Godley believes the outcome to date of the Congo conflict would be very different.

This view was significantly underlined by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in his recent conferences with Secretary Rusk.

Pointedly alluding to the strong likelihood that the rebels soon would have combat planes, Gromyko proposed "joint action" be undertaken to solve the Congo dilemma by setting up a coalition government that would include rebel leaders with known Communist ties.

As contemplated by Gromyko, such "joint action" would be initiated by Russia, the United States and members of the African Conciliation Commission, headed by Kenya's pro-Soviet President Jomo Kenyatta.

Throughout Gromyko's discussions of the Congo, he made it clear the Kremlin is determined to eliminate Tshombe. It was intimated the Reds are willing to include him in a coalition government for a short while—probably because of fear that if excluded, Tshombe would set up an independent regime in Katanga province, where he has great popular strength.

But the Communists are bent on getting rid of him, and a so-called coalition government, in which Reds would hold key places, is obviously their stratagem for accomplishing that.

High-placed State Department officials are credited as favoring a coalition regime. Among them are Rusk and Under Secretary Averell Harriman.

President Johnson will have to come to a decision on this fateful issue before his inaugural January 20. With Soviet combat planes and "volunteer" pilots and maintenance personnel steadily building up at the Juba airfield, time is running out.

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Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe meets with refugees from rebel-held areas in the Congo after the November massacres. The Soviets are now supplying military hardware, including jet fighters, to the rebels.

Umoja! Harambee!

Jomo Kenyatta's One-Party State

By KEN THOMPSON in the Dallas Morning News

Not long ago in Nairobi, Kenya's Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta addressed a crowd of 300,000 of his countrymen. "Those who want a one-party system," he asked, "indicate with a show of hands." According to a Reuters dispatch, "a forest of arms shot up."

A poll of the opposition was neither required nor offered. Kenyatta promised the mob assembled that Kenyans could look forward to a one-party government soon. The mob responded with shouts of "Umoja!" (unity) and "Harambee!" (work together).

That promise has been made good even sooner, perhaps, than the demagogue Kenyatta expected. On December 12 Kenya celebrated its first anniversary as an independent nation. On that date last year, it threw off what are known as the shackles of British colonialism.

On December 12 Kenya also became a republic, cutting its last remaining constitutional ties to Queen Elizabeth—and withdrawing from the British Commonwealth.

The queen is not popular in the jungles of Africa, and monarchy as a symbol, it seems, is incompatible with the image of a nation emerging from the bush.

Besides, who needs a queen, when one's own prime minister is about to be crowned a king in all but name?

As a prelude to the independence celebrations, Ronald Gideon Ngala, leader of the opposition in Kenya Parliament, announced that his party would go out of business and no longer oppose Kenyatta's program. The announcement abruptly transformed Kenya from a democracy of sorts into a one-party, dictatorial state.

Actually, Ngala's opposition party was already of little consequence. Outnumbered 5-1 in the House and 2-1 in the Senate, it could accomplish nothing.

Its only function seemed to be to dispute total centralization of government authority, try to preserve a measure of autonomy for Kenya's seven regions and speak up for the rights of tribal minorities.

Debate on these issues will be over when the new constitution, granting almost unlimited powers to Kenyatta's regime, goes into effect.

The collapse of the opposition in Kenya is less important in terms of what effect it will have on the government there than it is as a symptom of what is happening throughout the African continent.

Kenyatta could easily ignore such an opposition, but to have an opposition at all seemed to be an insult to him. Nations so recently aflame with demands for "freedom" are today settling back to the old tribal habit of tyrannical rule by chiefs and redeemers.

The rising tides of nationalism are washing away internal opposition and dissent. A two-party system is regarded as a luxury the emerging nations of Africa can't afford.

"This is one of those times," said Ngala, as he announced his party's surrender, "when we must be prepared to sacrifice our political dignity for the peace and harmony of Kenya."

Kenyatta was more blunt. He declared that the two-party system was a device "engineered by imperialists" and that its downfall in Kenya broke the "last chains of colonialism."

To both sentiments the reaction was unanimous. Unaware that they were endorsing a new form of imperialism, the mob once again struck up a chorus of "Umoja!" and "Harambee!"

U.N. Report Helps Promote Socialism

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

In early December the United Nations issued a 300,000-word document titled "Report of the Survey Mission on the Economic Development of Zambia."

Until recently, Zambia was known as Northern Rhodesia. It is blessed with a valuable natural resource, copper. It also has some arable land and other sources of wealth. Most authorities agree that, properly developed, Zambia might get somewhere.

But what is proper development for this former British possession?

The U.N.'s experts made 80 recommendations, ranging from plans for local sugar production, although world prices are low, to small hydroelectric plants, which French experience in Africa has shown to be very costly. The report calls for collective machine and tractor stations similar to those which failed Nikita Khrushchev in his efforts to improve Soviet agriculture.

The recommendations do not call for nationalizing copper, as early press reports stated, but *Barrons's Weekly* observes that they approve the Chilean example of squeezing foreign-owned copper interests, a process which has succeeded in shrinking Chile's share of the world market.

The report suggests a long string of restrictions, such as taxes on copper exports and punitive levies on producers who fail to expand at a pace set by the government. It outlines an ingenious plan for gradual government control of the mines.

In their zeal to promote collectivist gimmicks and restraints on private interests, the U.N. report writers skip some problems that the Zambians and others consider genuinely important—such as the need to get more revenue in the government treasury right now, to improve the quality of livestock, to eliminate the country's major insect pest, the tsetse fly.

In fact, the report seems almost totally preoccupied with Socialist schemes. This apparently has alarmed the new government, which "wishes to emphasize," it has said formally, "that the report is for information only since no final decisions have been taken."

Zambia's President Kaunda, who appears to be a practical man, went farther. He said: "My government is not stupid enough to ruin our chance for development by introducing policies which will disrupt the production of copper."

But this African official's voice is pretty well lost in the mighty chorus on behalf of socialism. This chorus ranges from the tenors of democratic socialism in Western Europe to the baritones of Socialist-minded dictators, such as Sukarno and Nasser, to the deep base of communism.

But hard Socialists or soft Socialists, they really sing the same tune, and sing it loudly and with considerable effect in the United Nations.

Barron's concludes: "Whatever the United Nations may pretend to be doing in the economic and social realms, with every tool at its command it is spreading the gospel of socialism."

We think the United States should give serious thought to altering its unqualified support of a world organization which uses American taxpayers' money to try to set the world on a Marxist course.

□ □ □

THE COST of maintaining a single lawmaker in Washington for one year in the style to which he has become accustomed has soared to more than $300,000. Over his six-year term, a single senator costs the taxpayers almost $2 million.—C. P. Gilmore, "Big Congressional Spending Spree," *True*

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• The Gallup Poll's annual list of the 10 most admired men in the United States has a new member: Barry Goldwater. The GOP presidential candidate ranked sixth in a list headed by President Johnson, Winston Churchill and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Arizonan ranked above Billy Graham, Adlai Stevenson, Dr. Albert Schweitzer and Pope Paul VI.

GOLDWATER

• *Malaysia has charged that the United States is "waiting until the federation drowns before it will come forward to help us." The allegation was made by the country's deputy premier, Tun Abdul Razak, who expressed astonishment that U.S. aid continues to flow to Indonesia, the Communist-lining state that has pledged Malaysia's destruction.*

• New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's long-ballyhooed pay-as-you-go plan is no more. The governor, for the first time, will use borrowed money to pay for the construction of state highways; a $40-million bond issue will be included in the 1965 state budget in addition to a $1.7-billion issue to alleviate water pollution in the state. Declared Controller Arthur Levitt, a Democrat, "The bills are neither necessary nor comprehensible. What has really happened is that pay-as-you-go has failed. Worse, back-door financing has become front-door catastrophe."

ROCKEFELLER

• *The Los Angeles* Times' *George Natanson, writing from Panama City, reports on the reaction to LBJ's promise that we will give up the Panama Canal: "President Johnson's offer to eventually turn over the Panama Canal has failed to dampen the anti-American fervor of left-wing extremists."*

• Columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak report that LBJ is using "every bookkeeping device ever invented" to keep his newest budget under $100 billion. Example: "The President is expected to reduce by several hundred million dollars the budget figure for Rural Electrification loans, although the actual impact of this apparent reduction will be about zero. This will be done by 'netting out' REA loans through a new Rural Electrification Administration loan account. The budget figure will show only the difference between the fund's income and outgo, whereas in the past it covered the entire amount to be loaned. The effect of 'netting out' on over-all federal expenditures is nil."

JOHNSON

• *Idaho Gov. Robert Smylie, the self-proclaimed GOP "moderate" who is clamoring for Dean Burch's scalp, has a dubious distinction: He was the only Republican governor elected with the support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.*

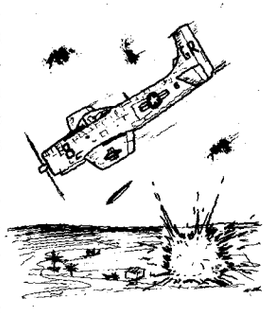
• FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has criticized "civilian police review boards" as a step toward political domination of law enforcement. "Such panels represent a backward step for law enforcement toward ineptness and mediocrity," Hoover said. "Moreover, one of the major weaknesses of these boards is their inherent political overtones."

HOOVER

This Week in Washington

Viet Nam 'Neutralization'?

An influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has sent aloft trial balloons that call for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam and neutralization of Southeast Asia. Sen. Frank Church (D.-Idaho) is thought to have cleared his recommendations with key State Department figures. His radical suggestions were made in an interview published in the ultra-liberal magazine, *Ramparts,* and were given front-page coverage in the New York *Times,* Sunday, December 22.



Church called U.S. "intervention" in South Viet Nam a mistake and suggested American GIs be recalled. He said that Asian neutrality is a "proper objective—providing that it is not a camouflage for a Communist takeover." As a starter, Church suggested a withdrawal of American soldiers from South Korea, a move that would, he said, "give added credibility to our oft-spoken purpose of leaving Asia for the Asians."

Church was joined by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) in calling for a "new look" at U.S. policy. Mansfield said the United States should explore the possibility of neutralizing Southeast Asia as a means of guaranteeing the strength and independence of its nations.

Other Democratic solons who oppose a tough U.S. policy include Ernest Gruening (Alaska), J.W. Fulbright (Ark.) George McGovern (S.D.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), E.L. Bartlett (Alaska), Allen Ellender (La.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.) and Gaylord Nelson (Wis.).

As late as December 24, for example, the North Vietnamese radio quoted Sen. Gruening as saying: "The time has come to cease the useless, senseless loss of American lives in an area not essential to the security of the United States. Our fight in South Viet Nam is hopeless and not worth the death of one American soldier . . . The time to get out is now, before more American lives are lost."

Dissenting from that view is liberal columnist Joseph Alsop. Just back from the front, Alsop writes that immediate action is needed if the tide of communism is to be stopped. His criticism of Lyndon Johnson is pointed:

"This is not just Viet Nam's war. It is also our war; and the U.S. has gigantic uncommitted reserves. But unless we soon begin to bring American power to bear in deadly earnest, we must get ready for the greatest American defeat in the history of the United States.

"That is what now looms ahead, as a clear possibility, if not a probability. And using Laotion pilots, in training planes converted into bombers, to attack the Ho Chi Minh Trail, cannot be described as bringing American power to bear in deadly earnest."

The limited escalation criticized by Alsop is believed to have been the brainchild of Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy. Attacks on the Ho Chi Minh Trail cannot by themselves seriously damage the Viet Cong; they can lead only to a temporary isolation of local battlefields from resupply and reinforcements.

What is needed, experts on guerrilla warfare insist, is a massive attack by foot soldiers backed up by all-out air support. Most effective would be the use of air power to destroy the enemy's production centers in North Viet Nam.

• In a second dispatch, written from Hong Kong, Alsop was scathing in his criticism of U.S. diplomats in Saigon and their righteous opposition to the South Vietnamese generals who recently seized governmental control from the civilians.

Alsop said of the generals: "From any distance, it is perfectly clear that these are the men who are most deeply committed to resisting the Communist attacks on South Vietnamese." He said the military men had been forced to move against the civilians because the latter were "about to make a dangerously muddled attempt to compromise with the political Buddhists."

Alsop compared U.S. opposition to the South Vietnamese generals to its opposition to Chiang Kai-Shek and the late Ngo Dinh Diem: "Whether in China . . . or today in Viet Nam [the U.S. diplomats] must always be designing ideal governments; their ideal governments usually include the local leaders whose aims coincide with American interests."

It is time, Alsop said, for the U.S. to stop worrying about world opinion. The time has come, he wrote, for us to say: "To the devil with appearances. What matters is averting a shattering defeat."

Goldwater Backs Burch

Barry Goldwater has warned members of the Republican National Committee that dismissal of party chairman Dean Burch would be a serious error.

In a letter sent to the committee's 132 members, the GOP standard-bearer said that removal of Burch would "be a repudiation of a great segment of our party and a repudiation of me."

Goldwater contended in his two-page letter that "for the Republican party to turn its back on our cause now would be to destroy the two-party system—and that would be the prelude to the destruction of our nation."

In praising Burch as an able chairman, Goldwater was backed up by two leading party officials: Sen. Thruston Morton and Rep. Bob Wilson, chairmen of the Senate and House GOP Campaign Committees. Both paid tribute to Burch and urged that he not be overthrown.

Burch also won the support of the 20-man GOP National Finance Committee. Not since 1948, the group said, had the GOP come out of a presidential campaign with a surplus. The Finance Committee praised Burch for broadening the party base by winning contributions from more than a million citizens during the 1964 campaign. (During the 1960 campaign, by contrast, less than 50,000 Republicans contributed.)

• Efforts by liberal commentators to picture Rep. Gerald Ford (Mich.) as the anti-Goldwater candidate for the position of House minority leader have been unsuccessful. Ford, who seeks to replace Indiana Rep. Charles Halleck, has a conservative voting record virtually identical with Halleck's.

Ford campaigned actively for the Goldwater-Miller ticket, making appearances in 14 states, and was the national ticket's chief spokesman in Michigan. He is sharply critical of his governor, George Romney, for not backing Goldwater and assures conservatives that he has no intention of helping Romney win the GOP presidential nomination in 1968.

MFY Report Issued

A committee of the New York State Senate has released a devastating report on scandal-ridden Mobilization for Youth, Manhattan's multi-million-dollar anti-poverty pilot project that is financed in large part with federal funds (see *Human Events* last week, page 8).

The Senate Committee on the Affairs of the City of New York found MFY honeycombed with radical leftists and named seven staffers as subversives, including an MFY board member it identified as a Communist party member.

The committee took voluminous testimony from former FBI undercover agents, learned that MFY was a prime target of Communist party infiltration. One FBI operative gave this account of a closed-door Communist party meeting in which a leading young comrade, Marvin Markman, spoke of MFY:

"He said there would be a number of jobs available in the set-up and recommended that members

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of the Communist party consider ways and means of becoming active on all possible levels. He said that the Lower East Side organization would provide a good mass base for party operations in the area."

In addition to the seven staffers named as subversives, the committee referrred to but did not mention by name some 50 others with radical left backgrounds. Committee Chairman Sen. John Marchi said there is more investigating that should be done, but it is doubtful the probe will be continued now that the Democrats have taken over control of the state legislature.

The committee found that MFY had formented strife and rebellion, sponsoring rent strikes and school boycotts in Manhattan.

• Incredibly, the Johnson Administration is bringing to Washington MFY Director George A. Brager. He has resigned his MFY position to assist the Labor Department in the development of federal youth employment programs. His appointment is seen as confirmation of the view that MFY is the pilot juvenile delinquency project for the major cities of the United States.

Brager remains a staunch defender of MFY, insisting that its "programmatic soundness has been affirmed." He won kudos from the MFY executive staff for standing firm in the face of what they called "false and hysterical 'subversive' charges" hurled at MFY.

State Sen. Marchi is critical of Brager and told newsmen that Brager refused to cooperate with the investigating committee.

ADA's Legislative Program

Americans for Democratic Action, the leftist pressure group of which Hubert Humphrey was a founder and is still a member, has unveiled its legislative recommendations for the upcoming Congress.

ADA calls for a budget of more than $110 billion and for annual increases that would hike the budget to $150 billion for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1968.

Edward Hollander, chairman of ADA's executive committee, last week held a Washington press conference at which he called for massive increases in federal spending for education, housing, urban renewal and other "anti-poverty" programs.

While LBJ is unlikely to accept all of ADA's recommendations he has indicated that he will ask Congress for bigger-than-ever welfare appropriations. Stories leaked from Johnson City reveal the President will ask Congress to double anti-poverty spending (current figure: $787 million) and to increase education appropriations to $3 billion a year.

More Disarmament

The Administration has quietly revealed major cutbacks in the nation's military establishment. A story leaked to the Washington *Post* disclosed that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has achieved $500 million in "economies" by:

1. Cancelling production of 200 solid-fuel Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missiles.

2. Slashing the standing Army by 15,000 men, from 975,000 to 960,000 men.

3. Denying funds for production of a Nike-X anti-missile missile.

4. Refusing the Navy a nuclear-powered frigate termed by its partisans as vital to the nation's defense.

McNamara's decision to cancel production of the 200 Minutemen was made despite warnings from top Air Force generals that the nation's very existence was at stake. The cancellation follows McNamara's order to dismantle 180 Atlas and Titan ICBMs.

• President Johnson last week selected Gen. John Paul McConnell to replace Gen. Curtis LeMay as Air Force Chief of Staff. McConnell will give McNamara no "trouble," is not expected to question any policy directives handed down by the former Ford Motor Company president. Observed *Newsweek;* "McConnell is, in a word, McNamara's man and his appointment as Air Force chief of staff is expected to go a long way toward easing some of the tensions that arose while the crusty and sometimes plain-spoken LeMay was in office."

LeMay earned McNamara's animosity by speaking out for manned bombers and beefed-up defenses, for criticizing the Secretary's decision in the TFX contract and for his refusal to follow blindly the Pentagon whiz kids. McConnell is expected to be more "reasonable."

Clark's 'Peace Force'

Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.) will press for legislation setting up an international disarmament commission composed of the United States, the Soviet Union, Communist China and other "nuclear powers."

He will push, too, for creation of "a permanent, international peace force of individuals rather than nations which would police and maintain disarmament."

The ultra-liberal solon also favors an international development authority "to mitigate the vast and excessive economic disparities between the 'have' and 'have-not' nations."

So Clark revealed in a Philadelphia debate December 14. His starry-eyed proposals were ridiculed by Dr. Robert Strauz-Hupe, director of the University of Pennsylvania's Foreign Policy Research Institute. Key points made by Strauz-Hupe:

• "Under present conditions, general and complete disarmament is the surest road to war. . . A world authority endowed with overwhelming force could turn into the worst tyranny mankind has ever known. Who watches the watchman?"

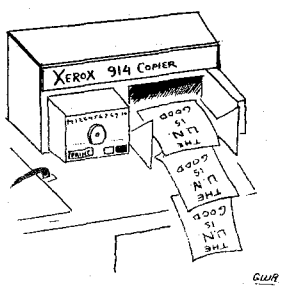
• "It is wishful thinking to believe that the Soviet Union can make a responsible agreement on disarmament or on any other question."

• "The real danger to the peace is not the military-industrial complex in this country, or for that matter, in the Soviet Union, but the Communist system with its built-in aggressive doctrine and political instability."

• "Only a few weeks ago the world was treated to the spectacle of Soviet succession. Exactly who in the Soviet Union had then—and exactly who has now—the finger on the nuclear trigger?"

Xerox Program Flops

Television critics were virtually unanimous in their thumbs-down verdict on "Carol for Another Christmas," last Monday's special 90-minute United Nations glorification sponsored by the Xerox Corporation (and taken as a tax deduction).



The show was the first in a series of five that have been produced by a non-profit foundation called Telsun (Television Series for the United Nations), using $4 million from Xerox. Telsun is the brainchild of Paul Hoffman, managing director of the U.N. Special Fund, who has hired to help with the programs such ultra-liberals as Stanley Kubrick, author of the virulently anti-American, anti-military motion picture *Dr. Strangelove*.

The New York *Times'* Jack Gould, himself a liberal, spoke for many of his colleagues when he termed the December 28 show "a pretentious and wearing exercise in garrulous ineptitude, one of the more dismaying TV disappointments in several seasons."

Author Rod Serling "obviously regarded the intelligence of [his] audience with disdain," Gould wrote. He termed the Serling script "smug . . . tedious and empty preachment . . . pap . . . lacking in fresh or biting eloquence . . . a catalogue of cliches . . . embarrassing."

The New York *Journal-American's* Jack O'Brien dismissed the piece as "high-level dreariness." And the New York *Herald-Tribune* reported that viewers throughout the country couldn't have cared less. Considerably more people tuned in the competing "Andy Williams Show," an NBC presentation, and CBS' "Many Happy Returns," which will shortly go off the air, a casualty of low ratings.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• A top official in Fidel Castro's Cuban government has defected to the West, bringing with him information about medium-range missiles that are, he says, secreted on the island. Pedro Borges was national director of cattle raising until his defection in Canada. He told newsmen: "I saw with my own eyes the transportation of a missile about 40 feet long towards the launching base at Moron, in the Province of Camaguey." He made clear the missile was not a surface-to-air "defensive" weapon but an offensive medium-range missile of the type the Soviets have claimed to have removed.

CASTRO

• *Former Swedish Air Force Col. Sig Wennerstrom, jailed for life as a spy, once handed U.S. secrets over to a Soviet agent in the Pentagon, according to portions of his testimony released in Stockholm last week.*

• American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles Shuman on federal farm programs: "I think government payments have something in common with the narcotics habit. Once on the habit, the victim becomes convinced he cannot live without the drug. In the jargon of the underworld, he's hooked. He'll do most anything to get his next fix, his next check. The pushers, in this case the government bureaucrats and committees, constantly work to get more farmers hooked and dependent on payments. The upshot is simple: the more that are hooked, the more the payments are, the more assurance of [bureaucrats'] jobs and the perpetuation of the machine in power. It's a sad, sad commentary on the present situation. Well, that's the way of socialism."

SHUMAN

• *Columnist David Lawrence points out that a mere 8 per cent of the nation's registered voters held the balance of power in the November presidential election. "Although the term 'landslide' has been used widely, and in a general sense, accurately, the fact remains that it would not have taken a huge proportion of the total vote to have changed the final result," he concluded.*

• Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was sharply critical in a recent interview of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's policy of unconditional surrender during World War II. He told the Washington *Post* that demands for unconditional surrender may have cost lives and prolonged the war. The call for unconditional surrender was made by FDR in 1943, Ike recalled. "Hitler used something from the mouth of our own leader and persuaded the Germans to fight longer than they might have. I have always believed that the war should have ended 60 or 90 days before it did."

EISENHOWER

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U.S. Paralyzed by Fear

Viet Nam Begins to Look Like Cuba

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Going on four years ago, the most powerful nation on earth crouched off the Cuban beaches, willing to watch a weak ally bleed to death in the sands, unwilling to make use of overwhelming air power and sea power lest the tiny Bay of Pigs battle escalate into what the pompous liberals like to call a "nuclear holocaust."

Again, today, the world's most powerful nation has fallen into that craven posture, this time on an Asian peninsula called Indochina. Four months ago there was an almost comic episode when one or two motorboats, which were never sighted, supposedly "attacked" the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

For several days there was the thunder of jet engines as units of the U.S. Air Force were rushed all the way from Atlantic Coast stations, such as Shaw Air Base, S.C., to the battle area around the place where a couple of mice had startled an elephant. When the air power accumulated in South Viet Nam itself, at the Philippines, at Okinawa, in Formosa, Japan, Thailand, on the small islands and back at Hawaii, a one-shot strike was made from an American carrier upon North Viet Nam navy bases.

Military people out here thought that Aug. 5, 1964, marked the turning point in Viet Nam. At last we were going to start fighting to win. Otherwise, why all those jet tactical aircraft sitting on the ramps? At last we were going to stop acting out the hypocrisy of living by the Geneva Treaty of 1954 (which we did not sign). President Kennedy had allowed the Communists to win by default in 1961, but President Johnson was a different man. And even if he were politician enough to wait till the election was over, he would act in his own time.

Nearly two months have passed since the election. To a lot of military people whom I've been interviewing, Viet Nam begins to look like Cuba. If the natives can win it on the ground, all right. But if our Air Force and Navy air power is needed for victory, no thanks.

Something close to horror seems to strike persons who were presidential advisers in '61, and still are in '64, at the thought of our taking the offensive in the air where we enjoy supremacy. The Chi Coms and the Russians are known to have about 5,000 aircraft that could be brought into the battle of Asia. The Viet Nam republic's airmen have not been trained by us in jet planes (another obeisance to the Geneva Treaty), and this would mean that Americans would have to fight the Sino-Russian planes, if they came.

Besides, every use we have made of the air has been risking something called "world opinion." The State Department is said to be very embarrassed whenever napalm bombs are used against the Viet Cong because this weapon reminds Orientals of how Americans burned up Japanese in World War II. Our diplomats hate for us to defoliate the jungles which hide the Viet Cong because the Chi Coms might accuse us of "germ warfare."

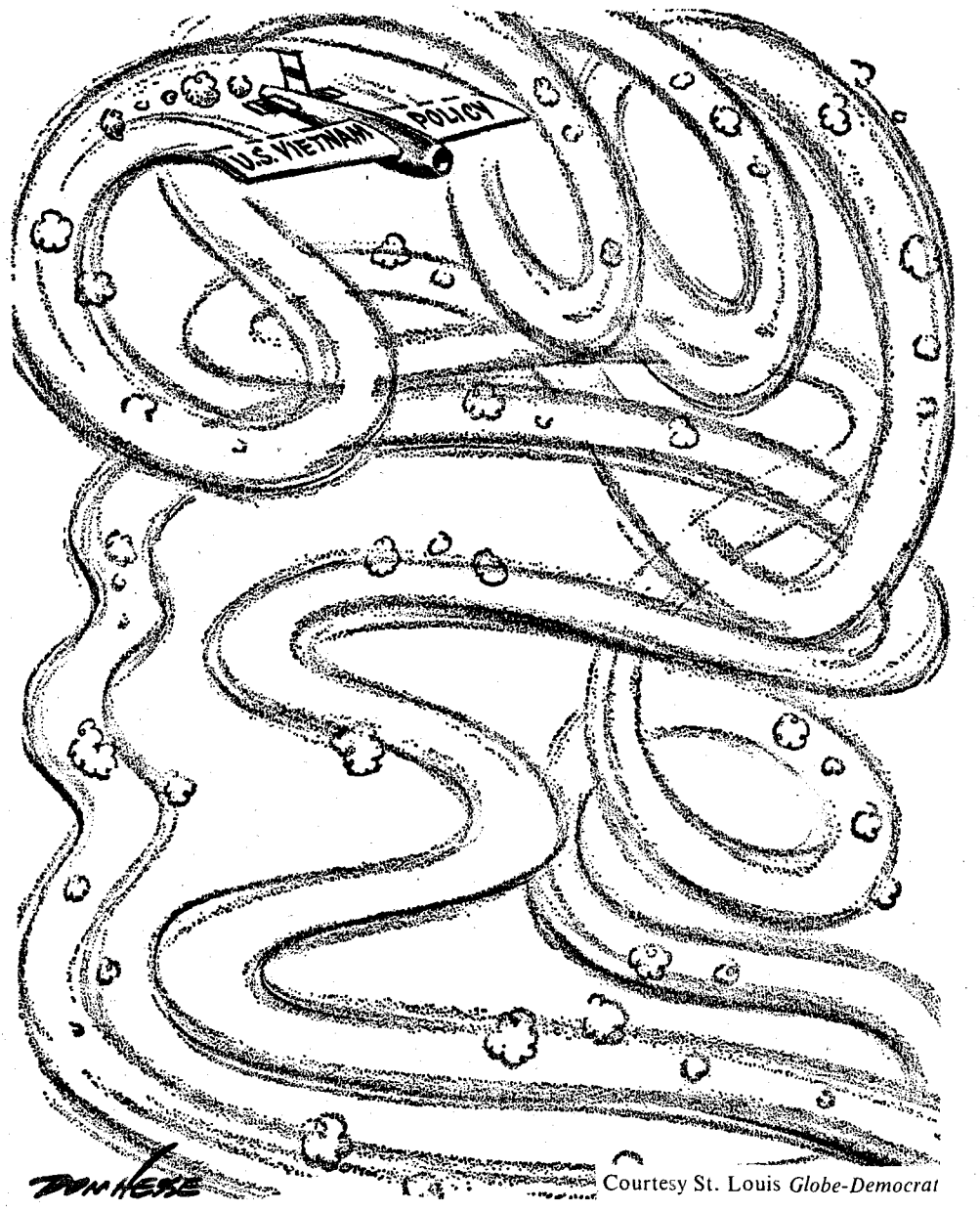
While these arguments pull us back from a decision to shoot the works and win the war, another set lugs at any decision to deal with other problems in a practical way. For instance, there is the matter of air base security. We lost nearly $30 million worth of material and several lives last summer because the Vietnamese provincial chief failed to protect the adjacent base. We could introduce our own security forces in depth, but there are two distinct arguments against this. One is that Viet Nam is a "sovereign nation" whose authority must not be superceded. The other is that we had better not do anything more for the Vietnamese. Whatever we do more, they do less. If we don't watch out, we will be accused of running a "protectorate."

Basically, what stops us—as it stopped us at the Bay of Pigs—is fear. Fear of nuclear war, fear of world opinion, fear of doing something wrong. Fear, of course, is the instinct for self-preservation. It may at times have lengthened the lives of men and nations, but it is probably true that courage has saved more lives than cowardice, and it certainly has made for better lives.

We have never been quite the same country since the Bay of Pigs. And now it appears we are making the same craven mistakes in Viet Nam.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Pilotless Plane



Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

GAO Exposes More Federal Waste

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Register-Republic*

At least one U.S. agency, the General Accounting Office, practices what it preaches.

The economy-minded GAO not only lived within its budget last year, but returned almost $2 million of the funds appropriated for its operation, even though its staff had been trimmed by 309 persons from the previous fiscal year.

Furthermore, the GAO auditors in their annual review pinpointed some $500 million worth of waste, oversight and deception that is becoming an ever-growing part of big, bureaucratic government.

And by diligent work, the GAO staffers amassed refunds, collections, measurable savings and other financial benefits which resulted in a savings of $321.4 million, an increase of 34 per cent over last year's total achieved by scrutinizing contracts, claims, bills and the like.

In the 458 pages in GAO's annual report are 31 pages of small type that are given over to a listing of "estimated unnecessary costs and losses" due to waste and mismangement.

Among the examples are these:

• $68,000 unnecessary cost because the Army and Marine Corps could not agree whether hip pockets should or should not have flaps, and both kinds were ordered.

• $158,000 unnecessary cost because of the Navy's refusal to wear only black dress shoes.

• $1.4 million unnecessary cost be-

Joseph Campbell, Comptroller General of the United States.

cause the Army insisted on developing its own, more expensive utility cap.

• $13 million wasted in spare parts ordered by the Air Force, although more than enough already were on hand.

One of the biggest mistakes of all was the Navy's expenditure of $445 million over 10 years without receiving a single serviceable P6M seaplane from the Glenn L. Martin Co.

Somebody in the Army Corps of Engineers left out a few words in a contract and it cost $9 million. If the corps had mentioned that part of the purpose of the flood control project was for recreation, the federal contributions would have been reduced by that amount.

More often than not, the GAO charitably charges errors to "oversights" or "omissions." Occasionally, however, it uses a harsh word like "fraud."

The AGO discovered that some Army military personnel improperly claimed reimbursement for travel for their dependents, although the government already had paid the common carriers. This "fraud" added up to $181,000.

The federal government has grown so indescribably huge that it is impossible to keep track of even all of the major transactions that involve expenditure of the taxpayers' money. In many cases, the GAO made no attempt to provide a loss figure. The losses simply were not determinable.

The GAO, a non-partisan, non-political agency, orginally was created to examine the manner in which government agencies discharge their financial responsiblities.

It is high time that Congress give the GAO additional authority to review the cost and possible value of proposed agencies and programs. With an excellent track record in uncovering bureaucratic waste and inefficiency, the GAO is the ideal outfit to utilize in scanning the proposals of the "Great Society" with the taxpayers' interests in mind.

□ □ □

CUTTING DOLE—"If we expended as much time preparing for success as we dedicate to the requirements of failure, the welfare agencies would be competing for customers."—Douglas Meador in Matador (Texas) *Tribune*.

□ □ □

THE REPUBLIC of Kenya, Africa, has been born into the world family of nations. The infant's first words are "Mau Mau."—Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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Sukarno's Record Shows He Can't Be Trusted

By HENRY J. TAYLOR, Former U.S. Ambassador to Switzerland

President Johnson has received "reassurances" from Indonesian President Sukarno that he regrets his gangs smashed our Jakarta embassy again and burned four U.S. information centers.

This Red organ grinder has been making a monkey of America for years. A cool billion dollars of our taxpayers' money has been wasted on the high-living despot who once expressed his gracious gratitude to Ambassador Howard P. Jones: "To hell with your American aid."

Some years ago the State Department asked me to entertain Sukarno at Monticello, which he said he wanted to visit. He eulogized Jefferson's democratic ideals in a broadcast from the steps of the beautiful mansion. A few months later he was eulogizing Lenin in Moscow's Red Square. What this renegade would do with our friend-

Indonesian despot Sukarno has received a billion dollars in U.S. aid.

ship was never harder to guess than what a leopard would do to a goose.

Now 63, Sukarno owes his first power in Indonesia to collaboration with the Tokyo war lords.

When the Japanese fanatics poured through Hong Kong's hospitals on Christmas Day, 1941, bayoneting the patients and carrying off the nurses, he sent a message from Jakarta congratulating the Japanese commander on the fall of the city.

From that time on, throughout World War II, Sukarno was a Charlie McCarthy on Tokyo's knee. Then, with the Red takeover of China, he promptly became the Sino-Soviet puppet and attacked the Netherlands and Great Britain.

The Indonesian archipelago consists of more than 3,000 islands spread across an area wider than the United States. An estimated 95 million people live there, giving the world about half as many Indonesians as there are Americans. "A sizable target for our people's hard-earned taxes," House subcommittee Chairman Otto E. Passman (D.-La.) once skeptically observed.

For years on end U.S. foreign aid officials have admitted that Indonesia in Sukarno's hands has proven an unsound recipient of our taxes. Nevertheless, AID Director David E. Bell typified the incredible policy by stating: "It's a holding operation."

Who held what—for a billion dollars? From the beginning America has been holding the bag.

Meanwhile, backed by both Red China and the USSR, Sukarno swore death to newborn Malaysia, the last free consolidation formed out of the British Empire in Southeast Asia and consisting of Malaya, Singapore and the two territories of Sarawak and Sabah on the island of Borneo.

This is the point at which our then Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy charged into the picture, alas, and staged the highly publicized "cease-fire" conference with Sukarno in Tokyo.

He not only offered to review more aid to Sukarno but also proposed himself to mediate with the British and Dutch, to the alarm of Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Joseph Luns. Then at The Hague Mr. Kennedy announced that he found Dr. Luns "very emotional" about Sukarno and stated that Sukarno "will live up to his agreements with me."

By sounding off in the world press about the internal affairs of quarreling nations, Mr. Kennedy compounded an already bad situation. Moreover, he put America's neck right in the middle of the fight between Sukarno, the Dutch and the British—which is exactly where our neck is today.

Malaysia is a difficult anti-Communist outpost to defend, some parts separated by 400 to 1,000 miles of the South China Sea. Sukarno fronts for the Sino-Soviet combine that shows no disunity whatever in this thrust. His aggression is spearheaded by Red Chinese settlers and guerrillas from Mao Tse-tung's Peking ranks. The Russian contribution is chiefly pilot instructors and planes and good, warm gold.

Sukarno is a useful tool to accomplish two main objectives in threatening the unity and even the survival of prosperous, independent Malaysia. A Red Malaysia would outflank the splendidly anti-Communist Philippines, which are nearby, and at the same time liquidate the nation as a bastion against Sino-Soviet designs in Southeast Asia.

Yet puppet Sukarno is the man who currently accuses the United States of "imperialism" in Asia while he and his Moscow-Peking masters try to make still another free country a new, horrific South Viet Nam. His words to President Johnson are about as reliable as a 10-cent clock.

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A Student's Report on the Berkeley Free Speech Controversy

Warren L. Coats Jr., president of the University of California Young Republicans at Berkeley, has written the following letter to the editor because, as he says, "it is important to understand that the FSM neither represents nor is typical of the vast majority of Cal students." He warns, however, that "the situation on the Berkeley campus is bad and will probably become worse."

A great deal of confusion and misunderstanding surrounds the so-called "free speech" controversy that exploded into headlines recently. As this confusion exists even here at Cal and must surely exist to an even greater degree throughout the state, I feel a responsibility to explain the background and issues of the controversy, as well as my involvement and the involvement of the club I represent, to all who are interested.

Before classes convened for the fall semester, the dean of students, Katherine Towle, banned the traditional club tables and associated political activities from Bancroft and Telegraph, the main pedestrian entrance to the campus. I joined my organization, the University Young Republicans, with 19 other student organizations in protesting this regrettable and surprise abolition of what

Clark Kerr, President of the University of California at Berkeley.

had become one of the university's finest traditions, a true freedom shrine, and probably the most educational undertaking on campus.

The Young Republicans (YRs) negotiated with the administration from the position that they had the right to regulate activities as they saw fit, but that their decision in this instance, from our point of view, was both unnecessary and unwise. The position taken by the "left" was that the administration was violating constitutionally guaranteed rights with its restrictions.

The YRs were concerned and involved for the following two reasons: From a practical point of view the restrictions prevented us from distributing our Goldwater material and recruiting precinct workers for the Republican party. Our Goldwater table, as you can well imagine, was the scene of a lively and continuous debate on a campus with few other opportunities for students to see, talk with, and touch real live conservatives.

From a philosophical or ideological point of view, Republicans in their deep commitment to individual freedom are always concerned with preserving and extending the freest possible expression of any and all ideas as long as the actions are legal.

This "free enterprise" of ideas is defended by most all students and student organizations at Cal. Only those who suspect the faultiness of their beliefs need fear from the free exchange of ideas.

Negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily and fruitfully when part of the "left" became impatient and deliberately violated the unliked regulations to pressure the administration. On September 30, over 500 students "sat-in" Sproul Hall, the campus administration building, overnight. The Young Republicans refused to participate in any illegal form of protest and complained to the administration that its failure to enforce its regulations (although we were working to change them) and to punish other violations, was a de facto punishment of those law-abiding groups who chose not to set up their tables as long as it remained illegal to do so.

On October 1, Jack Weinberg was arrested and the now infamous police car incident occurred. Several hundred students were allowed, with impunity, to obstruct and prevent the withdrawal of a university police car with prisoner Weinberg. The crowd grew to about 10,000 by Friday night, most of them student observers with only a hard-core 200 still detaining the police car. As over 500 policemen stood by, a showdown was averted with a student-administration agreement that sent everyone home. The agreement, also signed by the Young Republicans, called for an end to student civil disobedience, and set up student-faculty-administration committees to study the political activities question and the suspension of eight students.

The campus returned to the books until after the elections, after first forming the FSM (Free Speech Movement) to represent all clubs in negotiating with the administration. CCPA (Committee on Campus Political Activities) hearings were progressing satisfactorily when FSM leadership (i.e., Mario Savio, a junior philosophy major who came upon the scene in October and was shot into the leadership position because of his handling of the police car incident) became impatient and resumed civil disobedience. FSM set up illegal tables and demonstrated on November 9. This violated the October 2 armistice and President Clark Kerr disbanded the CCPA.

At this point the Young Republicans, Young Democrats, and five other left and right-wing groups (which must remain anonymous until they choose to identify themselves) secretly contacted the president with the idea of privately continuing negotiations. We hoped to work out a settlement that both President Kerr and most students and student organizations could accept, knowing that it would fall short of FSM demands.

The administration at this time was willing to allow advocating and mounting of off-campus social and political activities from on campus as long as those activities were legal. The determination that an act was illegal was left to the courts. FSM claimed that the administration had no constitutional right to restrict political activities on campus and that to punish the mounting of an illegal act that was already punished by state or federal law was double jeopardy.

To provide a basis for our private negotiations, President Kerr had the previously non-existent report of the CCPA drawn up and issued under the title of "Faculty Report." Our secret meetings with President Kerr and Al Boltan, vice president of the regents, led to the preparation of a brief presented in a confidential packet to the regents at their November 20 meeting and has played an influential role in the final formation of the academic senate's and President Kerr's policy on this matter.

A group of undergraduates at the University of California in Los Angeles, calling themselves the Responsible Free Speech Movement, demonstrate in support of the university regents' program dealing with political activity on campus.

The Young Republicans stayed in FSM despite strong and public disagreements on its tactics, hoping to moderate its activities. As the known Communists, who inevitably rush in to take advantage of discord no matter where it exists, gained influence in FSM, its tactics became more and more irresponsible and the YRs became more and more concerned.

Wednesday, December 2, I called a press conference on the steps of Sproul Hall, which had been occupied by 1,500 students earlier in the day to protest charges brought against four FSM leaders by Chancellor Edward Strong. At that conference I explained the YRs' concern that FSM activities had become destructive to our chances of broadening political activities on campus and that they no longer represent those students legitimately interested in that broadening. At that time I withdrew the YRs (with the sanction of my executive board) from FSM.

The subsequent arrests and general student strike (suggested by identified Communist William Mandel, a member of the FSM Executive Committee) are well known and reflect shame and discredit on a great university and student body, the vast majority of whom have conducted themselves with honor and responsibility. Our problems are not over, but I see hope in the responsible attitude of the *Daily Cal* (student newspaper), the belated but vigorous effort of the president and senate of the associated students to reassert its leadership, and continued willingness of President Kerr and his administration to listen to its responsible students.

California Regents Stand Firm

From the Nashville *Banner*

Regents of the University of California have wisely and pointedly refused to surrender broad powers of control over campus life and student discipline; and the firm announcement to that effect can shock only the revolution-minded, on or off that campus. Like Mario Savio, pack leader of the kook brigade, who sought to take over in the name of "free speech," these may regard the ruling as a "horrendous decision."

From the outset, his challenge was a clear test of authority; a campaign of riot to wrest the institutional reins from the heads to which the law and the state of California had assigned them. Characteristically, as a minor cell on the body politic, his rebellious group was but a handful—a mere 700 or so out of a student body of 27,000; but he made up in noise and exhibitionism for what he lacked in numbers. In that regard, he personified the insurrectionist.

The University of California certainly is not an institution given to straitjackets—or in any sense oppressive in its regulations. It has not suppressed "free speech," nor practiced intolerance in *any particular*. It has not encroached on academic freedoms. Actually, in the light of their blatant conspiracy, so stated, "to use the campus for conspiring to break the law," Savie and his kook squad have been most gently treated.

The point commonly overlooked, by either precocious or reckless thinking, is that there is no such thing as absolute freedom. The freedom of speech, for example, entails no privilege of treason or criminal slander—or as a Supreme Court justice has put it, to incite panic by shouting "fire!"

Nor does *anyone* possess the inherent, or legal, "right" to decide what laws they will obey—and flout those that happen to conflict with their personal or group preferences. There has to be discipline for all—and where discipline breaks down, by assault on these principles, anarchy begins.

The Board of Regents in California has taken its stand. Reason and justice seconds it. If society is to be protected from the dangers implicit to scofflawism rampant, there can be safely no retreat from the position taken.

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You Can't Keep a Good Town Down

Communities such as Presque Isle, Maine, and Fort Smith, Ark., have proved that with vigorous local effort the closing of a federal base does not necessarily mean economic disaster.

By PAUL HARVEY

Surely, Presque Isle, Me., figured the world was coming to an end when their air base was vacated. The air base had sustained the city's otherwise seasonal economy by employing 1,475 people.

But the town got busy and turned the old air base into an industrial park which now employs more than 2,000 people! You can't keep a good town down.

When Fort Chaffee was closed in 1959, adjacent Fort Smith, Arkansas, heard voices of doom spreading clouds of gloom. After all, the fort had primed the city pump with 18,000 paychecks every month.

But local folks, thus jolted awake, got with it, got busy, mobilized, organized and within two years the city was enjoying employment and retail sales higher than either had ever been. Today's local economy is up a whopping 50 per cent from what it was when the fort was active.

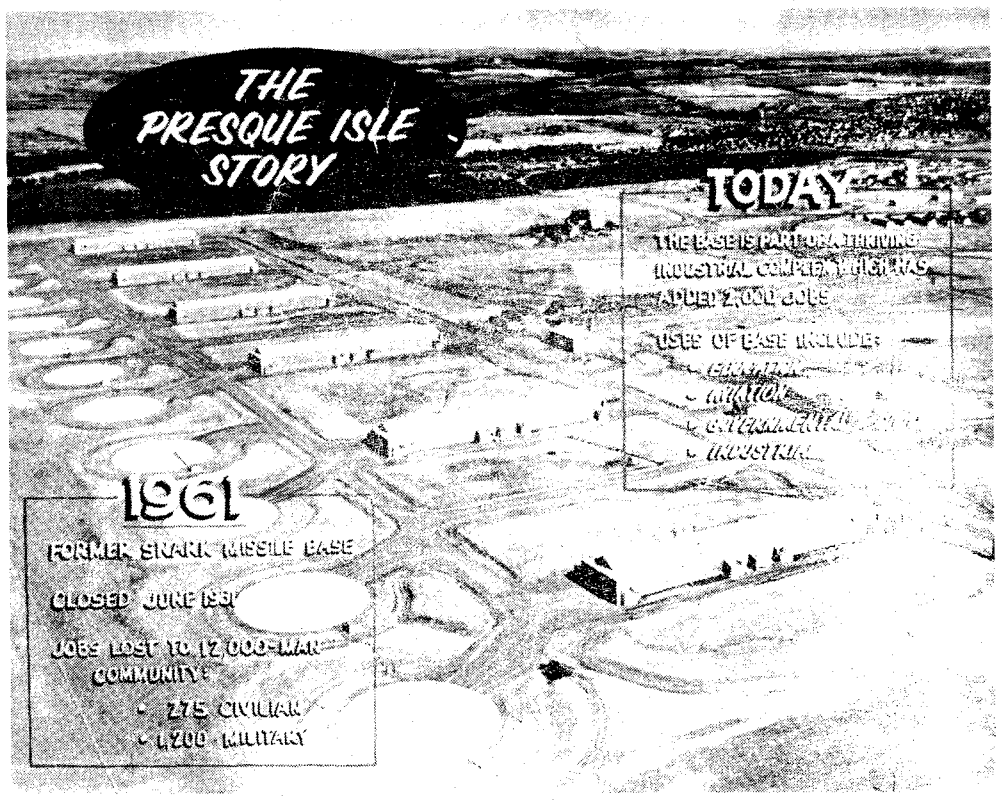
When the railroad moved its headquarters out of Wilmington, N. C., the city might have rolled over and played dead. Instead, it picked itself up, dusted itself off, recruited new industry, and is now more prosperous than before.

Cities now anxious about their own futures might do well to scout these communities; you can't keep a good town down.

Take Evansville, Ind. When "the big industry" shut down at the same time the area's oil was phasing out, there were some desperate days. But the Hoosiers hustled up new industry and the old eyesore waterfront is booming.

The fact is, the cities on which the sun has shone most brightly are those most inclined to relax in the shade. It's the cities which have been frightened out of their lethargy which have subsequently accomplished most.

Gadsden, Ala., coasted as long as it had dominant industries to keep it from starving. When they moved out, Gadsden went to its knees. Then got to its feet and got to work. Today the city which was subsisting is, instead, prospering!



Presently 80 military installations in the United States have been ordered closed, others cut back.

There is much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth by some of the same citizens who have in the past been loudest to decry government waste. Some of their righteous wrath is born of a resentment against "economy at home and extravangance abroad."

But when the initial hurt has spent itself, I predict the communities which are cut deepest will heal fastest, and that each—thus jolted awake—will subsequently enjoy a greater and more secure prosperity than before.

It is our magnificent resiliency under stress—our often-proved willingness to fight back—our traditional enthusiasm for self-help—which must not be diluted by largesse from Washington.

Artificial respiration for depressed areas is one thing, but spoon-feeding them can only result in perpetuating their dependence.

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HEAD OF the U.S. Office of Emergency Planning resigns. It's understandable. Since the election President Johnson hasn't given him any more emergencies to plan.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

Federal Subsidy for Families

'Great Society' Spawns Pie-in-the-Sky Proposals

By WALTER TROHAN

President Johnson's anti-poverty campaign, the cornerstone of the "Great Society" program, has spawned some of the most extravagant pie-in-the-sky proposals in a capital that regards the giveaway as the Golden Rule of both domestic and foreign policy.

Last week Mrs. Ellen Winston, the U.S. commissioner of welfare, proposed that a national floor be placed under public assistance grants so that every poverty-stricken family will have enough money for a decent level of living. She has put her staff to work to ask state welfare agencies "what a reasonable floor of income would be—one no family should fall below."

It is expected the figure will be around $3,000 a year for some families. While such a figure sounds round and handsome, it contains seeds of trouble. Such a minimum could be expected to promote runaway inflation and it could also be expected to keep families hanging on to the umbilical cord of welfare instead of trying to earn $3,000 a year on their own.

Yet Mrs. Winston contends that "unless we are able to raise the meager incomes of thousands of families which have no potential wage earner, as well as those where training and jobs can provide effective remedies, we shall be condemning a new generation of children" to poverty and the ills that go with it.

Poverty may have been the curse of many, but it was also the spur for others. Few of our most successful men and women were born to wealth or escaped hand-me-down clothes, if they were not hungry at times.

Another scheme for the war on poverty is being developed by one of the "Great Society." This task force has come up with the revolutionary plan for reverse income taxes to fight poverty.

Under the plan, low-income families would not only escape income taxes, but would actually be paid the incomes they should make to pay their taxes. This is just as silly as it sounds.

This is a subsidy for families in a government dedicated to subsidies for mail, shipping, farms, or whatever one wants. The amount of the family subsidy would be fixed according to a percentage formula, as taxes are fixed by formula.

Suppose a married man with four children earns $2,500 a year, $500 below the President's poverty yardstick of $3,000. He can claim six exemptions of $600 each for himself, his wife, and the four children, which would total $3,600. There is also the minimum standard deduction of $800 in his case, which would bring his total deductions to $4,400.

The income of the man in the example falls $1,900 short of his deduction potential. The 1965 tax rate for this amount of income would be 15 per cent. The subsidy rate would be the same, so that 15 per cent of $1,900 would give the man a subsidy of $285 for the difference between his income and his deductions.

This program may never see the light of day, but it is being given serious consideration. In fact, any scheme for giving away money to bring the income of all families up to $3,000, no matter how fantastic, is getting a hearing by one task force or another.

No matter what plan is adopted, the price tag will be $15 billion a year to begin with and the tab will be picked up by every taxpayer, although it will be said that the government is financing the program, and the President will take the bows.

(Copyright 1965 Chicago *Tribune*)

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IT MAY BE WISE to remember that the Communists never relax. They plan best and prepare most between wars.—Carlos P. Romulo, *Crusade in Asia*

Students Default on Federal Loans

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Colleges are supposed to prepare young men and women for a fuller and more rewarding life. Thanks to some laxity in the loan department of the U.S. Office of Education, however, thousands of graduates are being launched into the world as deadbeats.

According to the federal Comptroller General's office, the education office has failed to install good procedures to collect repayments from students who have received federal loans of up to $5,000 to help them through college. As of mid-1963, 22,007 borrowers had defaulted and the government lenders had not made much effort to collect. Others were behind in payments.

This situation is deplorable in more ways than one. The uncollected loans mean that the taxpayers are suffering a substantial loss from a program that wasn't supposed to cost them much, if anything. Worse than that, the federal laxity encourages fiscal irresponsibility among the young.

Many of the thousands of young men and women who owe Uncle Sam money may gain the false impression that borrowed money need not be returned precisely as agreed. As a result they may tend to overborrow and, since commercial loaners cannot afford to overlook repayment, find themselves with wrecked credit ratings and in bankruptcy.

It is interesting to note that many privately endowed student loan programs not only do an excellent job of helping students through college, but prosper and grow as the borrowers repay the loans.

The success of these private programs proves that student loan programs are worthwhile. Likewise, the dismal record of the U.S. Office of Education in collecting repayments proves that loans are better administered outside the bureaucracy.

In view of the record, Congress should consider eliminating the government program and replacing it with tax advantages to encourage private efforts.

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THIS WAS THE LEAD on a recent story: "The United States has placed atomic demolition charges in Western Europe to blast bridges and mountain passes should war come, authoritative sources said." Anyone want to speculate what the reaction would have been if Barry Goldwater, instead of Lyndon Johnson, had called for such defensive plans?—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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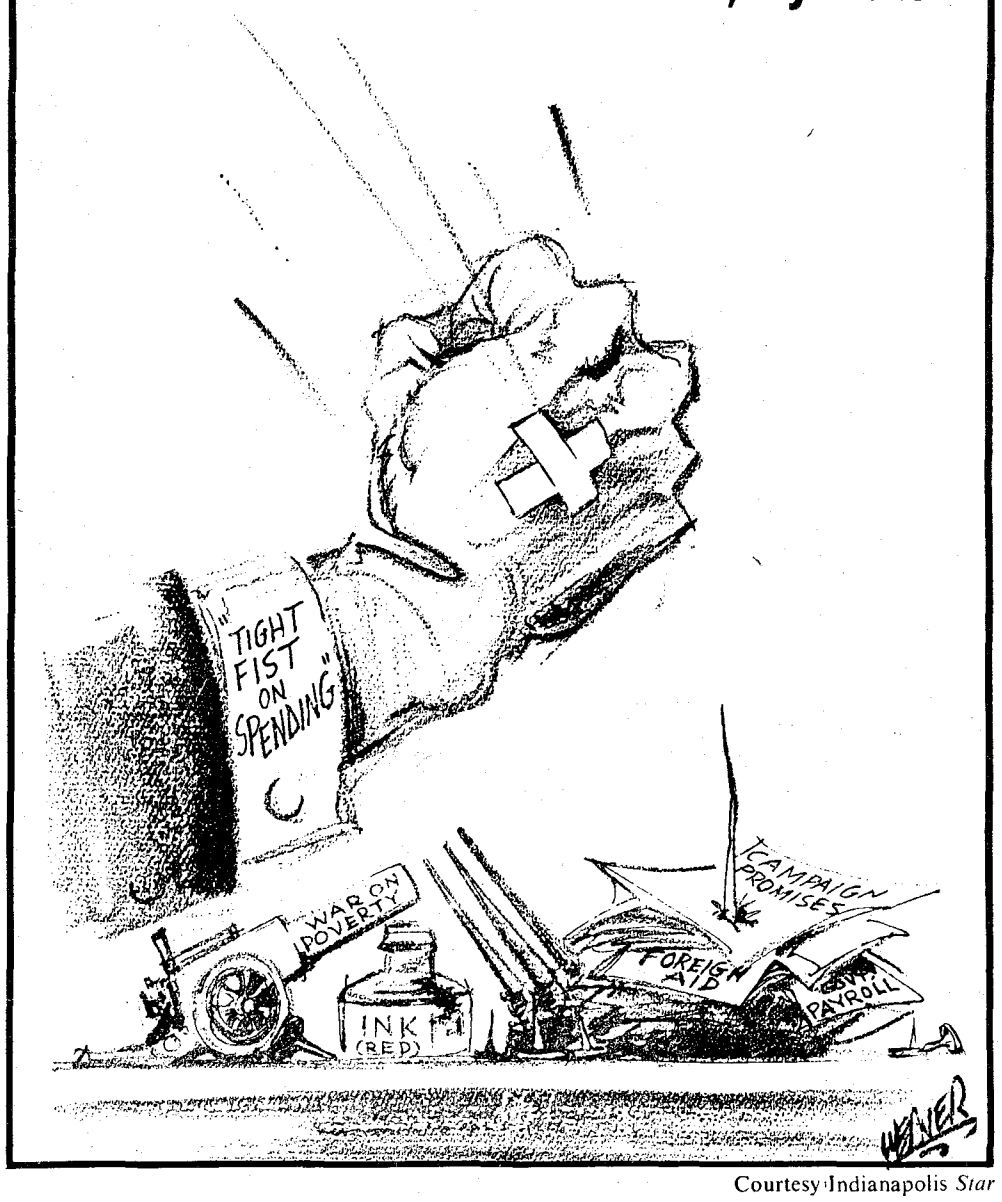
Careful With That Sore Hand, Lyndon!



Courtesy Indianapolis *Star*

Selling Socialism

From the Arizona *Republic*

The accompanying reproduction shows the coat-of-arms of the Fabian Society, England's intellectual Socialist group which proved so instrumental in turning the West toward democratic leftism.

The original design, depicting socialism as a political wolf in sheep's clothing, can be seen on a stained glass window in the Beatrice Webb House, a Socialist memorial in Surrey, England.

The window was commissioned in 1910 by one of the outstanding figures of the Fabian movement, George Bernard Shaw. In addition to the above design, the window depicts Shaw and Sidney Webb (another Fabian founder) shaping the world with hammer blows while their Socialist followers pray before Socialist literature. At the end of the line of followers, brazenly thumbing his nose, is H.G. Wells, who quit the Fabians and denounced them as "the new Machiavellians."

But it is the reproduction at the left, appearing in a new Veritas Foundation study, *The Great Deceit,* that is most interesting. For it openly acknowledges the Machiavellian nature of Fabian socialism.

This is not intended to imply that Socialists, Fabian or otherwise, are wicked men bent on subverting democracy. After the war England voted a Socialist government in and out of office by democratic means, and just last month voted a Socialist government back in. And only a couple of weeks ago an impressive list of Americans gathered in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor to pay tribute to Norman Thomas, 80-year-old U.S. Socialist leader who has worked long and hard in pursuit of his collectivist vision.

But as the ensign demonstrates, as does the history of collectivism in the West, that Socialists realize that the average person's distaste for socialism—that is, socialism sold under its proper name—is so strong that it is necessary to merchandise Socialist policies under other labels. In England the Socialist party calls itself the Labor party. And a leading American Socialist once counseled a gathering of his fellow ideologues that "socialism under any other name would smell as sweet."

It is a mistake to equate democratic socialism with totalitarian communism, to equate the Norman Thomases with the Joseph Stalins. Their methods, their ethos, are a world apart.

But those who believe that collectivism poses a distinct threat to society, because ultimately it seeks to regiment and control man's every move, thus narrowing then eliminating his freedom of choice, have a duty to oppose it regardless of under what name or whose aegis it appears.

The Birth of a Record Budget

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The federal budget for 1966 is nearing the end of its period of gestation. By this week insiders will know whether we are to be blessed with a $108-billion baby (which is what the departmental figures add up to) or a $100-billion baby (which is what Mr. Johnson hopes to achieve through last-minute reductions). The budget will then go to the printer so as to be ready for distribution with the budget message in January.

Politics and Lyndon Johnson being what they are, we expect that the result will be close to $100 billion and that the President will accept credit for having saved the taxpayers nearly $8 billion.

The Administration will avoid reminding us that even a $100 billion budget will be nearly $3 billion higher than this year's and higher than any previous budget in our history, in war or in peace.

All of this will bear out what a fellow Chicagoan, Paul Morrison, has told us about the stage management behind the budget. He was assistant director of the budget under President Eisenhower.

"It's an old game," he said, "to set a high figure in the estimates and then take credit for cutting it down. The departments regularly push up their estimates, knowing that they will be reduced."

The budget bureau's important job is difficult enough without getting caught up in undercurrents of political strategy. And the more important and influential the bureau becomes, the more pressure is undoubtedly brought to bear on it.

The most insidious pressure, perhaps, is from economists who minimize the importance of a balanced budget and thus undermine the chief reason for the existence of the budget bureau.

The policy enunciated by Mr. Kennedy's council of economic advisers under Dr. Heller, for example, was to put the budget together backward, starting with the desired effect and progressing to the causes. Instead of determining what is needed to be spent and then fitting it into reasonably certain revenues, the procedure would be to determine how much of a surplus would be desirable under boom conditions and then adjust expenditures to bring about the desired surplus under those imaginary conditions.

Since tax revenues are generally less than they would be under perfect conditions, the surplus turns into a deficit, which is what many of the planners intended from the beginning.

This hind-foremost approach is an invitation to perpetual deficits because there is no compulsion to make accurate predictions. If revenues prove less than the fictitious assumption, it doesn't mean that anybody made a bad prediction; it simply means that the economy isn't running at full steam and that a deficit is therefore just what we need.

The present budget director, Kermit Gordon, was a member of the council under Dr. Heller. We don't know whether he believes in this method of preparing a budget. If he does, we may as well give up hope of any balanced budget in the foreseeable future no matter how valiantly Mr. Johnson may seem to insist on economies.

'Cheap Power' Fraternity to Meet in Miami

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

More than 8,000 citizens, representing nearly 1,000 rural electrical co-operatives, will convene in Miami January 24-28 to promote their special interests and to be feted by vote-seeking, public power-minded politicians.

Conspicuously lacking in representation will be the American taxpayer who subsidizes this "rural" bonanza, held over for an indefinite run from the great Depression.

A topic which will not be discussed at the 23rd annual meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. is one that should be the main theme—that nearly all the rural electric co-operatives have long ago accomplished their original mission and should be disbanded.

Most of them are now no more than tax-supported clubs to provide members with what is commonly mislabeled "cheap power."

For it is only through such devices as exemption from paying federal income taxes that co-operatives can offer cut-rate service.

We now learn that NRECA, having colonized America, plans to spread its bounty to Latin America. Through a contract with the Agency for International Development, NRECA will provide technical assistance, counsel and other support to develop co-operative rural electrification, rural industries and community facilities among nations in Latin America. Can South American taxpayers afford it?

We note that politicians from more than a dozen states, including our own state of Missouri, will be on hand to promote this "cheap power" fraternity. There will be panel discussions on such subjects as "rate overcharges by commercial power companies" and "the consumer and low-cost power."

Might we suggest that a panel discuss the subject of why co-operatives are entitled to two per cent loans on projects, putting them into direct competition with private power companies?

We further suggest that Miss Rural Electrification, who is to be chosen from seven beauty queens, be crowned with a golden headpiece adorned with a U.S. taxpayer clutching his wallet in agony.

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"I WANT TO TELL YOU Socialists that I have studied your philosophy; read your works upon economics, and not the meanest of them; studied your standard works, both in English and German—have not only read them, but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over. I have kept close watch upon your doctrines for 30 years; have been closely associated with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose. I know, too, what you have up your sleeve. And I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy. I declare it to you, I am not only at variance with your doctrines, but with your philosophy. Economically, you are wrong; industrially, you are an impossibility."—Samuel Gompers, 1903

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Is Television Becoming a Political Tool?

By ANTHONY STUART

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Just as coming events cast their shadows before them, the recent Hollywood jaunt by two of Lyndon Johnson's aides to enlist the support of the television industry in the Administration's "war on poverty" has interesting overtones. The two presidential assistants, Frank Maguire and Ira Walsh by name, were in the film capital specifically on behalf of Sargent Shriver, head of the "anti-poverty" program.

How successful the trip may turn out can be measured, perhaps, by the fact that Shriver's Peace Corps is not wanting for publicity in the communications media. Even small youngsters who tune in CBS' *Captain Kangaroo* broadcasts were given a briefing on the project last December 14 by the star of the program, together with a film showing the corps in action.

But back to the "war on poverty" mission. Messrs. Maguire and Walsh reportedly met with representatives of such shows as the *Dinah Shore Specials, Dr. Kildare* and *Mr. Novak*. Future meetings with other producers were set (and may have already been accomplished) with those behind Bing Crosby Productions' *Ben Casey,* Danny Kaye and Red Skelton.

While news of this Hollywood jaunt has received scant mention in the press, it is not too closely a guarded secret in show business circles which are frequently responsive to the wishes of the current national Administration. The approach, one gathers, would involve having various dramatic shows such as Novak, Kildare and Casey feature some dramatic sidelight in which the "anti-poverty" project would be a part.

Not all of those approached are said to be willing to use their programs to dramatize "messages" at the expense of legitimate story values. But, it is said, if an acceptable plot can be worked out, maintaining these values, they might be willing to listen.

As regards comedians Kaye and Skelton, just how a subject as serious as poverty could be worked into the format without sticking out like a sore thumb is hard to imagine. Poverty, even by the Johnson definition, isn't something you joke about and, regardless of the current operation, to attempt to gag about the reported plight of some of our citizens might well boomerang and cause more resentment than approval.

This, in the view of many, might not be too hard to take. How the top brass in Washington might receive the reaction is something else again. But, after all, they thought up the idea.

Apart from the doubtful procedure of trying to enlist show business in what many feel has partisan political overtones, television in specific areas has featured some interesting story lines of late.

Recently, in announcing a complete network realignment, shifting some programs into different time slots and dropping others, CBS paid tribute, among other things, to the series *Slattery's People*. A newcomer to the TV scene this season, the series stars Richard Crenna as a crusading state legislator, a radical departure from his previous comedy roles in *The Real McCoys* and *Our Miss Brooks*.

Two episodes in particular come to mind. One, called "Question: Remember The Dark Sins Of Youth," had Slattery appearing on behalf of a "widely respected educator" who was attacked on the grounds of his "liberal associations in college."

Another segment, shown originally in September last and rebroadcast again on Christmas Day, bore the title: "Question: Why The Lonely: Why The Misbegotten," and had Slattery helping a turncoat Marine regain his citizenship after having defected to the Viet Cong in Viet Nam.

To repeat, these are interesting themes. But to balance the picture, one might suggest stories with a slightly different slant. For example, it would be a welcome sight to see Slattery coming to the aid of a conservative in the academic ranks, perhaps even one accused of "ultra-right-wing" sentiments. Or perhaps the case of Otto Otepka (disguised, of course, to assure proper dramatic license) might be dramatized.

Perhaps if enough people wrote the network (CBS) and suggested such themes, they might get some worthwhile results. At least it would be a different reaction and, like applying for a job, the most they can tell you is "no."

On December 18 over NBC, Bob Hope's *Chrysler Comedy Special* featured, among other things, a skit called "Christmas In The Kremlin," in which actor James Garner (playing Santa Claus) was shot out of the sky over Moscow, was captured and interrogated by Captain Borscht (played by Hope) and then exposed to the brainwash tactics of an exotic Soviet operative to prevent Garner (Santa) from making his appointed rounds.

At any other time in history, and certainly with a different geographical background, this might have been a legitimate subject for humor. But what comedy value there is in spoofing a regime which is responsible for the murder and nightmarish existence of millions, all made in the image and likeness of God, defies explanation. Show business can do a lot better than this—but the burning question is: When will it start?

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THE GOVERNMENT is preparing a $35-million assault on poverty in 32 states and Washington, D.C. One outfit in the latter place, for example, is more than $300 billion in debt.—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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ONE TROUBLE with this country is the number of people trying to get something for nothing. Another trouble is the number of people who seem to be getting it.—From the Arizona *News Digest*

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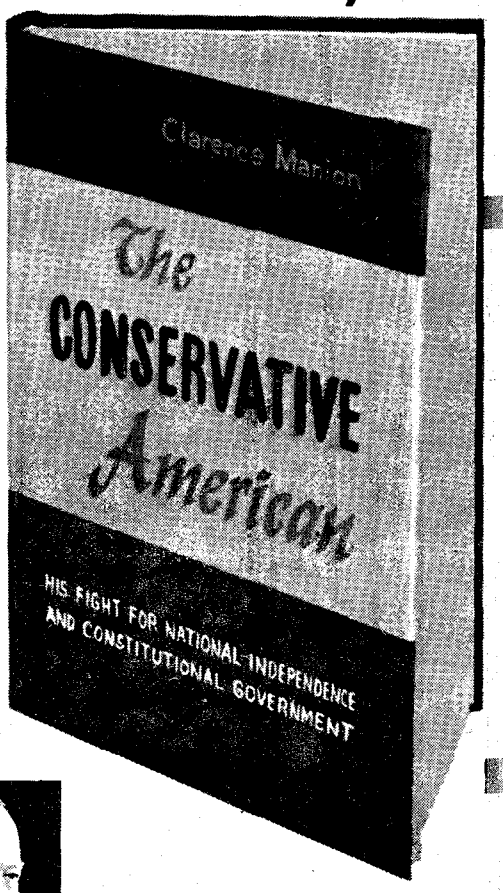
-Daniel A. Poling—Editor, Christian Herald



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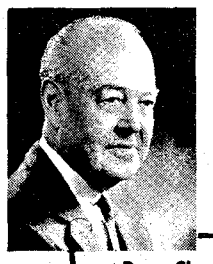

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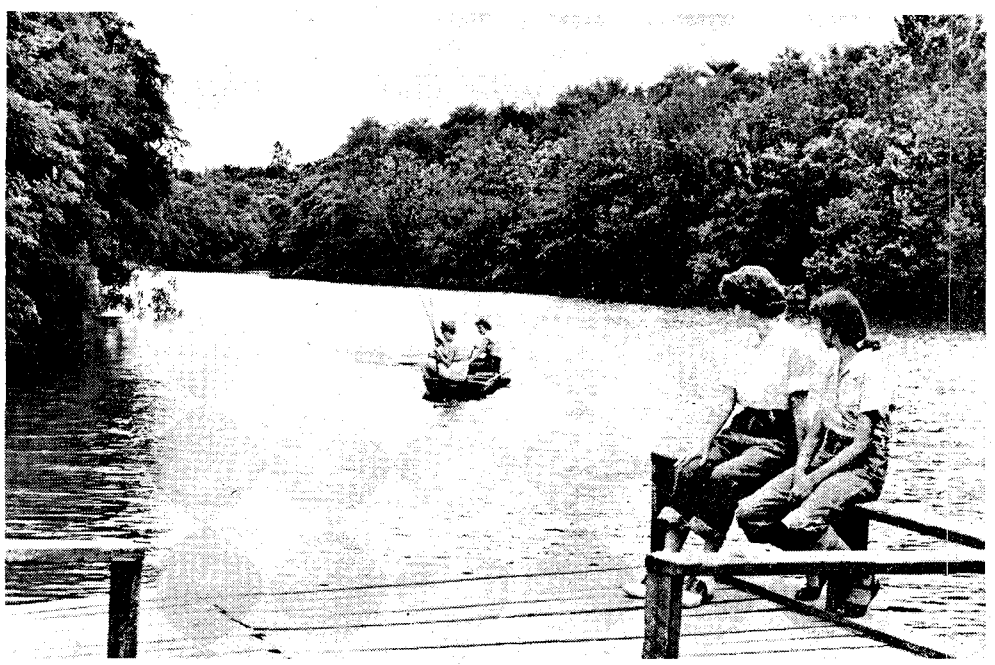

Of the 50,000 acres mined in Indiana strip mining operations, more than 40,000 have been replanted and an additional 5,000 acres converted to public recreation sites such as this one.

The Strip-Mining Story

What Private Enterprise Can Do

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

An argument is brewing over the decision of the Free State of Maryland to sanction strip mining in one of the Appalachian State parks. The justification for letting a coal company slash some picturesque mountain landscape in a publicly-owned area is that it will provide jobs for poverty-stricken people. The conservationists object to this as being short-sighted; the jobs, they say, will soon be gone, leaving a residue of more human apathy than existed before, and the land will be ruined forever as a tourist attraction.

Three years ago I would have taken the conservationists' side of the argument. But then I made a couple of trips to Ohio and Pennsylvania and saw what private coal and power companies and local government agencies wer doing to restore stripped-out acres. I wrote a couple of columns about this, thinking that it was something new.

Whereupon someone from the Indiana Coal Assn. objected that I was a Johnny-Come-Lately from the citified East who just didn't know what was going on in the enlightened Hoosier State. I was informed by the gentleman from Indiana that strip mine companies in his state are forced by the tax laws to put devastated land into usable shape, for lumbering, hunting, farming or recreation. And from Illinois I received an argumentative jolt from the Peabody Coal Co., which does its own share of strip mine surface restoration.

They don't seem to have heard of this sort of thing in the part of Appalachia that is below the Mason-Dixon line, where there are lots of complaints about "night" coming to the Cumberlands. Or maybe they have started restoration practices and nobody has said anything about it. In any case the lament of Thomas J. Nelson of the state of Kentucky's department of parks, that strip mining "breeds nothing but barrenness," need not be true at all.

The really startling thing about surface restoration possibilities is that land can be brought back to beauty and productivity within a decade. It requires some back-filling and regrading to restore sightly contours, but beyond that it is merely a matter of knowing what to plant. Some of the state authorities and private companies favor locust trees. But the most fantastic speed-up in restoration has been achieved by the Hanna Coal Co., now a division of the Consolidation Coal Co. The Hanna people have discovered that if you plant a ravaged filed with crown vetch you can build an inch of topsoil in a little over 10 years. It take nature a hundred years to do as much.

Crown vetch, as travelers in eastern Ohio know, covers the evidence of mining operations with a beautiful purple bloom in mid-summer weeks. Its use was pioneered in Pennsylvania, where Dr. F.V. Grau of the Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Extension Service first harvested seed from the wild plant and sold it to highway departments to put a soil-building cover crop on roadside cuts.

In the early 1950s James Hyslop, then the president of the Hanna Coal Co., and his reclamation expert, Edwin Mills, took some crown vetch seed to Ohio. In 12 years of experiment they have turned sterile wastes of chopped-up overburden and hardpan into fruitful farms that are a paradise for both human beings and a superabundance of grateful earthworms.

Crown vetch, according to that singular publication called the West Virginia Hillbilly (which, incidentally, is trying to buy novelist Pearl Buck's old West Virginia homestead to make it a national shrine), is just about as good as Kentucky blue grass when it comes to fattening cattle. It will put a pound a day on a steer, and it will add more than four pounds to a turkey's weight in three months. Lambs also thrive on its high protein. In addition, it could be made into a tourist sight to compete with the justly-famed laurel and rhododendron.

This columnist is well aware that not every coal tycoon is willing without prodding to foot the bill for restoring acreage that he has devastated. But Indiana has proved that a slight adjustment of the tax laws can bring enlightenment to the most obdurate rugged individualists in the strip mining business.

The main point I want to make here is that the professional liberals among the conservationists ought to stop crying in their beer about the awful strip miners. Something can be done to persuade them to listen to their own best instincts, and it doesn't require a huge federal appropriation from Washington, D.C., either.

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Negro Leaders Against Program

Urban Renewal Under Attack

By BILL SCHULZ

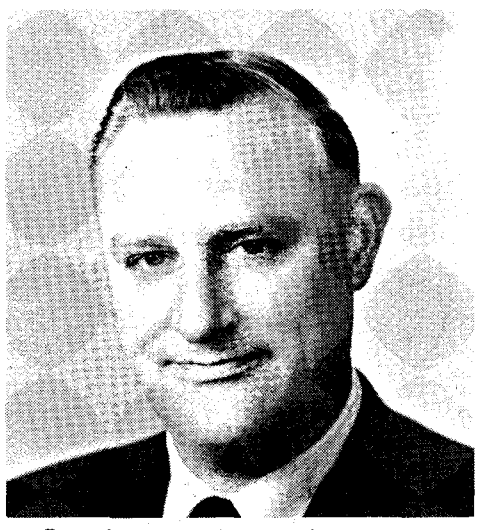
Urban renewal is Negro removal.

So charged the Washington *Afro-American,* the capital's leading Negro paper, in a blistering attack on the multi-billion-dollar federal program that is billed as a cure-all for big city slums. The facts are clear:

More than 13,000 low-income Washington Negroes have been driven from their homes by federal bulldozers and very few have been able to find decent housing elsewhere.

The high-rise, high-rent apartments that replaced the Negro one and two-family homes are lily white. Few Negroes can afford rents that range from $175 to $325 a month.

Criticism of the federal program is not limited to Washington. The Richmond (Va.) City Council last year considered



Rep. John Kyl (R.-Iowa) has charged that urban renewal "has degenerated into a scandalous and illegal activity."

a multi-million-dollar urban renewal project that would have rendered homeless several thousand Negroes.

"The time has come," insisted Negro attorney Roland Ealey, "for us to stand up for our rights. We do not intend to stand for this any longer.... it's our land and it's precious land."

A Negro pastor, the Rev. E. E. Smith, likened the plan to the Civil War, "When the people of this region lost their homes, as they will be doing again if this project is approved." Attorney Ealey maintained that Richmond Negroes had been driven off their land time and again.

"The only place left is the James River," he said, "and we won't stand to be pushed into that."

The Richmond city council heard from area residents and federal bureaucrats, then voted 8-1 against the "free" federal funds that would bankroll the project.

Opposition to urban renewal is nationwide. Baltimore County voters by almost 2-1 rejected a proposed $3.8-million project and Waukegan (Ill.) voters by an even greater margin rejected the program last April. New York Mayor Robert Wagner vetoed an urban renewal project for his city's Staten Island section, citing "very strong local opposition."

Congressional attacks on the federal program are mounting. A leading House critic is John Dowdy, the Texas Democrat who has for more than four years scrutinized the program as chairman of a Congressional Subcommittee on the District of Columbia.

Dowdy agrees with Rep. John Kyl, (R.-Iowa), that urban renewal "has degenerated into a scandalous and illegal activity." Studies of the program's operation, Kyl says, show fantastic waste, extravagance and even unlawful activity under the guise of restoring blighted areas.

It is widely thought that urban renewal funds are to be used for the restoration of urban slums. Such is not entirely true. Small Texas towns have received urban renewal grants that average out to as much as $478 a resident. Government aid to towns of less than 15,000 population has totaled well over $40 million.

The federal dollars are used, says Sen. William Proxmire, for swimming pools, parks, playgrounds and tennis courts. The Wisconsin Democrat is outraged. "Congress certainly did not intend that slum clearance and urban renewal funds should be used for these purposes," he says.

Note: Criticism of the urban renewal program by Negro leaders has been a source of acute embarrassment for Federal Housing Chief Robert C. Weaver. Weaver, who oversees the urban renewal program, is one of the government's highest-ranking Negroes.

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Aid to Egypt Continues Despite Nasser's Abuse

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Johnson Administration is continuing to ship some $30 million in surplus grain and other food to Egypt—despite dictator Gamal Nasser's derisive public castigation of the United States.

No move has been made by the President or anyone else to halt these shipments—the remainder of a $140 million aid program that runs until July 1.

At a series of high-level State Department discussions, Secretary Rusk, Under Secretary Averell Harriman and other policy-makers have engaged in much handwringing over Nasser's insulting defiance, but characteristically taken no effective action.

At one session, Harriman proposed that Rusk talk to Foreign Minister Gromyko to restrain Nasser.

"That's a good idea," enthused Rusk. "I'll see what can be done about it."

This caused a Middle East expert to explode.

"Perhaps I am out of order with this question, but if we are not going to do anything ourselves to curb Nasser's armed shipments to the Congo, how are we going to prevail on the Russians to do that? They are the ones who are supplying the weapons Nasser now publicly admits he is airlifting to the rebels."

Rusk and Harriman stared icily at the questioner, and made no reply.

No less extraordinary than the continued food shipments to Nasser are the following:

• U.S. intelligence warned the State Department that the Egyptian dictator was planning to blast the U.S. Intelligence advised he had determined on that, after consulting the Soviet, when the United States insisted on payment in dollars for a $52 million so-called "emergency" food proposal to cope with serious shortages, particularly in meat and grain.

• This intelligence warning was ignored by Rusk and Harriman. Whether President Johnson was told about it is conjectural.

• One reason for Nasser's rage was the U.S. demand for payment for the additional food in hard currency and not his own. Under the $140-million food aid program that has been in effect three years, Egypt pays in its own currency which remains there. As a consequence, more than $234 million in such counterpart funds have accumulated there. Despite that, when the United States asked for hard cash for the $52-million "emergency" food plan, Nasser became furious and threatened to retaliate.

All this was known in advance by Rusk, Harriman and other policy-makers

—but they did nothing about it. And they still aren't.

Last year a Senate Government Operations subcommittee, headed by Ernest Gruening (D.-Alaska), after an extended on-the-ground study, stated flatly U.S. aid not only was averting starvation in Egypt, but was being used by Nasser to engage in war abroad.

"More than any other single individual," declared this published report, "Nasser has been responsible for keeping the political cauldron boiling furiously in the strife-torn Middle East. For more than eleven years he has poured oil on whatever brushfire breaks out there, seeking his own and Egypt's aggrandizement, in that order.

"And he is doing that with the assistance of the United States, which still continues to prop him up, and whenever he gets over his head, to bail him out.

"The United States is pouring hundreds of millions in aid dollars into Egypt, while Egypt is pouring them out in foreign war, and in preaching subversion and violence in other Middle Eastern countries. It can be rightly said that U.S. dollars are enabling Egypt to wage war in Yemen, to foment trouble in Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and to attack Israel just as surely as though they were being spent directly for that purpose.

"In addition, U.S. aid dollars are being used to build a police state with the government owning and operating everything through nationalization of industries and business. U.S. aid dollars are being used to prove that such totally Socialist-type police states can work economically."

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THE FBI LAST WEEK said it has asked local law enforcement agencies to be more specific in reporting morals charges involving government officials. Although FBI spokesmen said the move had no connection with the recent Walter Jenkins case, the agency did say, "In cases of arrests of government employes for heinous crimes and morals charges, the nature of such charges and the place of employment of the offender should be clearly set forth on the fingerprint card submitted to the FBI Identification Division.

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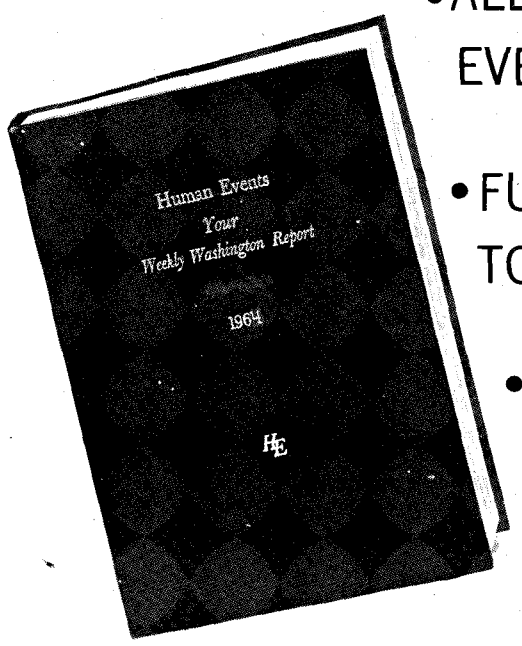

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Making 27,000,000 Disappear

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The more one sees of these post-election analyses, the more one wonders about that senator from—where was it? —Arizona. What was the fellow's name? Harry? Barry? That was it: Barry Goldwater. Did he really exist?

You would never know it from the pollsters' post mortems. Obviously the Negroes didn't vote for Goldwater; they went 94 per cent for Johnson. Those in the 21-29 age bracket didn't vote for him; they plumped 64 per cent for LBJ. Catholics went 76 per cent Democratic, Protestants 55 per cent, high school graduates 62 per cent, farmers 53 per cent, manual laborers 71 per cent.

Oddly enough, 27,145,000 votes actually were cast for Mr. Goldwater.

But how many were *really* for Mr. Goldwater? A "privately conducted poll," we are told, indicates that barely five million were *really* for Goldwater. These were the kooks; the rest were party regulars. Not one in five Republican voters, says the New York *Times*, wants Barry What's-his-Name to hang around.

Hocus-pocus, dominocus! Twenty-odd million votes have disappeared! It's a nice trick—but the party's liberal magicians had better think twice before they swallow this vanishing act. If they want to see votes really disappear, let them toss out Mr. Goldwater and all he represents, and try running Rocky next time. At that moment, the pollsters will see an elephant sawn in half sure enough!

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PEOPLE CALL IT "take-home pay" because there is no other place you can afford to go with it.—*Catholic Digest*

□ □ □

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE is the only legitimate foundation of any government, and to protect its free expression should be our first object.—Thomas Jefferson: Letter to Benjamin Waring, March, 1801

□ □ □

SOME CITIZENS are of the opinion that too many foreign countries are living beyond our means.—Granite City *Press Record.*

Supreme Court's Prestige Is Now at All-Time Low

By RUSSELL KIRK

One Joey Aiuppa, described in the papers as a "crime syndicate hoodlum," went hunting doves in Kansas. He and his chums shot between 900 and 1,400 of the emblems of peace, illicitly. When Aiuppa returned to Chicago, federal game-management agents searched his car and found 563 dead mourning doves therein.

In Kansas City last August Aiuppa was sentenced to three months imprisonment, the judge saying, "A fine would be like a tip to a waiter for you. A fine would not be enough punishment."

But joy, joy! We aren't beastly to gambling bosses in this land of liberty. A few weeks ago, the U. S. Court of Appeals, in Denver, reversed Aiuppa's conviction and set that gallant sportsman free. Though there was no doubt that he had slaughtered the mourning

Chief Justice Earl Warren

doves, the Appellate Court held that the search of Aiuppa's car had been illegal. It's back to the syndicate for Mr. Aiuppa.

Does it seem odd that a criminal should be turned loose, though his guilt was not in dispute, because officers of the law peeked without permission? Well, this would have seemed strange to all judges and lawyers in America and Britain—until 1961, when the U. S. Supreme Court's majority, in the case of Mapp v. Ohio, **ruled that if trial evidence has been wrongfully procured, the defendant must be dismissed.**

Until the Supreme Court so ruled, the common law had held that evidence illegally procured nevertheless was valid, if relevant. Officers who had obtained such evidence without a search warrant, or in other improper ways, might themselves be prosecuted; but the law-breaker should not escape simply because of a technicality in evidence-collecting.

As Justice Cardozo put the principle, when he tried a New York case more than 40 years ago, "Is the criminal to go free, because the constable has blundered?" Cardozo answered decidedly in the negative. Proven guilt should be punished—and a blundering constable should be punished, too.

As Mr. C. P. Ives, of the Baltimore *Sun*, comments on this general principle, "In a polity where law enforcement is not a mere game of cops and robbers, but the orderly and reasoned allocation to each man of what by conduct and character he has earned as his due, the Mapp ruling was unsettling."

Doubtless such decisions rejoice the tender hearts of the Joey Aiuppas of this land: they have much for which to thank the Warren Court. But what about the doves? And what about the public policy which secures game from human predators? Also, one reflects, the hoodlums do not restrict their predatory habits to mourning doves. A flaw by the police in the collecting of evidence can free a murderer as well as a dove-slaughterer.

In an age disgraced by the steady and dismaying increase of every sort of crime, paradoxically the Supreme Court —and a good many other courts—place more and more impediments in the way of effective law enforcement. The alleged criminal, to be sure, should be provided a fair trial.

Yet the Bill of Rights was not added to the Constitution so that criminals might prey upon society with virtual immunity from conviction. The criminal enjoys rights, along with the rest of us; but the criminal's victims also have rights, and it is more important to society that the peaceful be protected than that the violent be coddled.

The "bleeding heart" majority of the present Supreme Court thinks otherwise, apparently. That is one reason why the prestige of the court never was lower than it is today—and diminished not merely in public esteem, but in the considered opinion of many of our leading authorities on jurisprudence.

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DID YOU NOTICE?—"State Given Funds To Fight Poverty": If, as President Johnson claimed during the campaign, the only thing marring "the greatest economic boom" in our history is the fact that a fifth of the population is wallowing in abject poverty, then the federal government's grant of $74,000 to launch the anti-poverty campaign in Indiana is, indeed, impressive. Impressive, that is, as an exercise in ingenuity in trying to allocate the approximately 7.5-cents-a-person among Indiana's one million poverty-stricken citizens without having the entire federal grant wiped out by the postage entailed in mailing it to them.—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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More Construction Planned

Cost of House Office Building Has Now Risen to $131 Million

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Congress in 1955 appropriated $5 million for the construction of a third House Office building.

Nine years and $131 million later, the Sam Rayburn office building is near completion—the most expensive, most hideous structure in official Washington.

By mid-February, 169 congressmen will have moved into the squat, block-square, sandstone-and-marble fortress that sits at the bottom of Capitol Hill. They will occupy plush offices in a building whose architecture has been described as "early Rameses and middle Mussolini."

The congressmen will rough it in thick-carpeted suites, complete with bar, kitchenette and two bathrooms. They will consider legislation in committee rooms three stories high, and gaze at a $35,000 plaque honoring the late Speaker Rayburn.

They will frolic in a multi-million-dollar "health suite." (There is a separate gymnasium for Congress' ten women members.) Representatives may swim in a 60-foot heated pool, play indoor tennis or relax in euphemistically-labeled "slumber suites."

They may ride to the Capitol, a distance of 700 feet, in a $7.7-million underground railway. And there they may vote new appropriations for the Capitol architect, J. George Stewart.

The 74-year-old Stewart has been described by Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.) as "the most expensive, most wasteful, most incompetent man we could possibly employ." But architect Stewart has a ready alibi: he is not an architect.

A one-term (1935-37) congressman, Stewart has in recent years spent approximately $250 million on the Capitol, putting up new buildings and tearing down old ones. He is not yet through. Now under consideration:

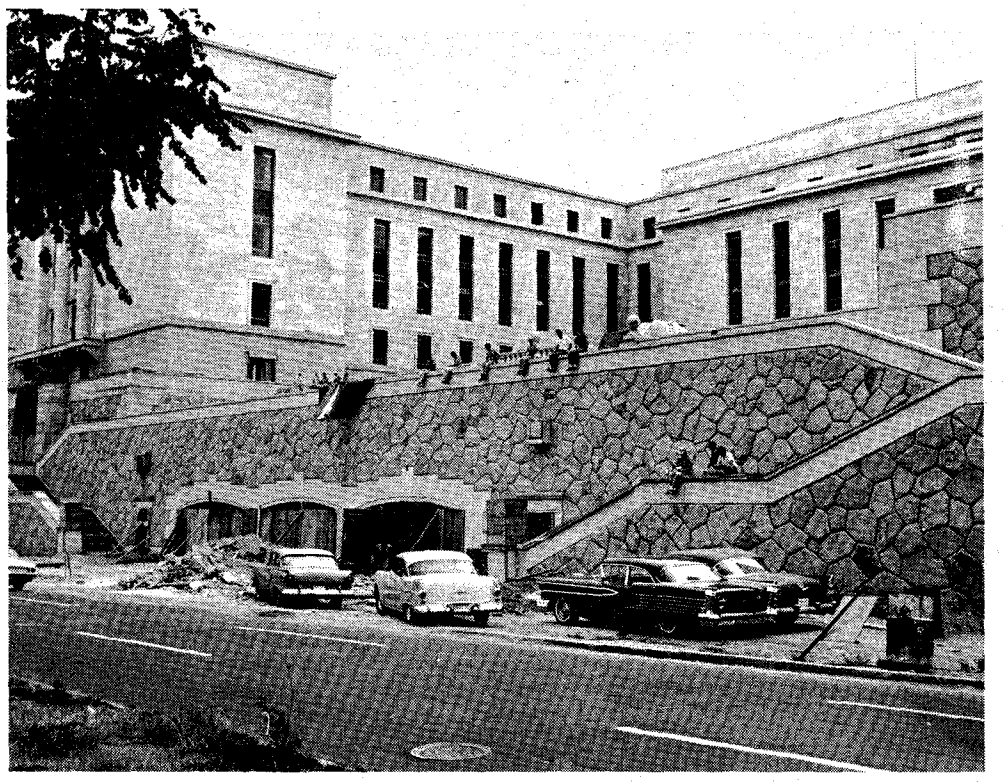
• A fourth House Office building. "And why not?" asks an official of McCloskey and Son, prime contractors for the Rayburn Building. "All this money is going back into the hands of the workmen. It helps to stimulate the economy all over the country."

• A major facelifting for the Capitol. Unless he gets $20 million for construction of a new west front, Stewart says, the Capitol dome will fall. (Dubious architects note that Stewart used the same reasoning while spending $24 million for a new east front several years ago.)

• A $50-million underground garage behind the Capitol. At a cost of $22,000 per parking space, Stewart's garage would be seven times more expensive than underground lots at Chicago's Grant Park and the Boston Commons.

Note: Architect Stewart is by law responsible to only three men—the two Democrats and one Republican who make up the House Office Building Commission. They have given him free rein.

He talks to few reporters, denies public information even to members of Congress. He keeps under lock and key—away from the prying eyes of newsmen and most congressmen—all vouchers, checks and records dealing with the Rayburn Building.



Although this third House Office Building is not yet finished, the Architect of the Capitol is considering a fourth.

Stewart is a close friend of House Speaker John McCormack and few congressmen are willing to incur the speaker's wrath by questioning the architect's wisdom.

But Rep. Oliver Bolton, Ohio Republican, campaigned for more than a year to win passage of legislation that would make Stewart's office subject to the same General Accounting Office audits that are made of executive branch departments and agencies.

Stewart bitterly fought the legislation, contending that his office was too small (he controls more than 1,500 employes) and his staff too busy to permit snooping by auditors.

Finally, on April 10, 1964, after repeated failures, Bolton out-maneuvered the House leadership and forced a roll-call on his proposal. Facing his colleagues with the choice of supporting the bill or going officially on record in favor of government secrecy, Bolton carried the day, 188-131—despite intense opposition from the leadership.

The Bolton amendment was signed into law August 20. The watchdog General Accounting Office is now conducting a thorough probe of the Stewart office and of the Rayburn Building, a probe that could reflect unfavorably on high-ranking members of Congress.

But Lawrence Powers, an assistant to GAO chief Joseph Campbell, is unconcerned. He said: "We didn't ask for the job. But you can be sure we'll do it right."

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GE Representatives Threatened by Carey During Negotiations

By VICTOR RIESEL

There's a Rabelaisian touch to a set of minutes now in the government's possession, which if properly bound and sold could ease President Johnson's budget worries.

These minutes, the record of negotiations between electrical workers' leader Jim Carey and the General Electric Co., reveal Mr. Carey as a virulent, outspoken man with a devotion to graphic Anglo-Saxon shock language which would make an off-Broadway *avant-garde* playwright writhe in envy.

During the negotiations Mr. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE), did, however, wax charitable. He mellowed and referred to GE attorneys, labor relations men and vice presidents as "lousy" and "jerks" and threatened only to throw them out of windows. Those were Carey's more compassionate moments during the controversial negotiations which now are being debated across the lands.

When he struck a less tolerant attitude, he warned that he might pull arms and legs out of sockets of the businessmen.

"I'll break both of your arms and bat you over the head. I'll pull them out at the knuckles, Mr. Moore, if you make it appear that I accept this with favor," Carey told Philip Moore, GE's manager, Employe Relations Service, on Aug. 30, 1960.

The record has just been made available as a result of a National Labor Relations Board ruling the other day that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices during the '60 bargaining. The case has been before the board for more than four years.

On Aug. 31, 1960, Carey warned: "Mr. Moore, I am telling you this—misrepresent my attitude and hell will break loose, physically and violently. You even speak for me and see what happens. I'll break you apart."

Later that day Carey appeared even more virile when he advised:

"Let us get that straight. I have no commitment with you, Mr. Moore, and I am not a liar. I'll break every bone in your body. Damn it, I'll come over there and bust you right in the mouth."

James Carey, head of the International Union of Electrical Workers, warned he would heave GE executives out of windows.

This is hardly the entire literary crop of that day in the bargaining room in New York. But let us move to other expressive moments.

Some of those moments must be lost to journalism because of Carey's references to various parts of the body. But the reader might find drama in Carey's eloquence on September 27. Then he argued that, "I'll make my point if I have to kill somebody to do it."

On October 1, when he said "I hope that if anyone gets hurt in the blood bath that it is one of the management . . ." Then he specifically referred to Ralph Cordiner (then chairman of the board), Jack Parker (vice president), Moore and Hilbert.

Apparently, Carey was not always happy in the bargaining conference. Once he said: "I'm a president. I don't even know what I am doing dealing with someone lousy like you."

Moore was not always the object of Carey's disaffection. On September 6, the IUE president turned to Tom Hilbert, GE's labor relations counsel:

"Don't agitate me, Mr. Hilbert. I have no objections to turning over your car or beating you or Mr. Moore over the head."

But Carey soon got back to his bete noir:

"I am going to push it down your throat, Mr. Moore . . . You want me to throw you out of this room. You want me to, Mr. Moore?"

The next day, Carey appeared more irritated:

"I will pick you up and throw you out the window," Carey warned Hilbert, "except it isn't high enough. You are not Khrushchev or Castro, you know. I would like to get this meeting question resolved."

And six days later, Carey must have been in bad humor. Again he turned to the company lawyer:

"You can all look forward to a blood bath in these communities . . . It will be your blood, Mr. Hilbert, not the blood of the production workers."

All this and far more are part of the official document. It was entered into the record of the famed NLRB case by Harold Richman, counsel for the general counsel of the NLRB—with the consent of lawyers for the union (Ben Sigal) and for the company (Dave Benetar). It was stipulated among all counsel that these minutes of the national level negotiations during the months between mid-July and the end of October should have the same "force and effect" as if witnesses personally appeared and gave testimony concerning the matter contained in the minutes.

Whoever packages Mr. Carey's prose certainly has a hotter product than lamps and turbines.

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To Sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a LIVING MEMORIAL to Its Founder and Creator, and His Dedicated Associate.

A Message from the Honorable Charles Edison

Since James Wick, President of HUMAN EVENTS, died a few weeks ago, literally thousands of supporters have expressed the feeling that HUMAN EVENTS must be kept alive. As a long-time supporter of conservative principles and good government, I know how vitally important it is that this publication go forward.

That is why I am asking for your help to insure that HUMAN EVENTS is sustained at this critical hour.

Mr. Wick's passing was the second big loss to HUMAN EVENTS in less than a year. The other loss was the death of its founder, Frank C. Hanighen. I have known both men as dedicated, responsible journalists.

The wires, letters and phone calls that have poured into the HUMAN EVENTS office say in substance: "What can we do to help insure the continuation of HUMAN EVENTS?"

As a result of this concern and the heart-warming expression of support by subscribers, the Frank C. Hanighen-James L. Wick Memorial Fund has now been established. The purpose is "to sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a living memorial to its founder and creator and his dedicated associate."

General Robert E. Wood is heading a committee of volunteers in this fund-raising effort. A list of these persons is shown in this announcement. The funds from this effort will be transferred to HUMAN EVENTS so it may keep going.

As you perhaps know, HUMAN EVENTS was launched at a luncheon in Chicago 20 years ago, sponsored by General Wood. Among those attending were Colonel Charles Lindbergh, Colonel Robert E. McCormick, Sterling Morton, General Thomas S. Hammond, Clay Judson, Henry Regnery and Frank C. Hanighen. Those men got HUMAN EVENTS started with 127 subscriptions. I am proud to tell you now that the circulation has grown to nearly 140,000. Frank C. Hanighen agreed at that time to undertake the job of publisher and editor.

He laid a solid editorial foundation for HUMAN EVENTS. It has served well the cause of good government.

Ten years ago he invited Jim Wick to join him in the venture. He wanted HUMAN EVENTS to become better known and more widely read. So, while Frank managed the editorial phase, Jim Wick carried the load in building the influence of HUMAN EVENTS and helped with the writing.

During this entire time Jim Wick devoted himself unselfishly to the cause of HUMAN EVENTS. He kept steadfast in mind Mr. Hanighen's single purpose—to make certain that the publication would become firmly established as a responsible journal of truth and action.

The drive to restrict the activities of conservatives and to hamper the flow of information is being intensified both in and out of government. Intelligent self-government is at stake. Unless citizens have the information and the tools with which to act intelligently, the drive toward an omnipotent central government will succeed. HUMAN EVENTS will be needed more than ever in the fight for freedom.

Fortunately, both Mr. Hanighen and Mr. Wick built sound foundations. They built a competent staff. Equally important, Jim's brother, Milton Wick, a life-long conservative, has assumed the office of the presidency. He had been associated with his brother for nearly 30 years in the publishing business.

Under his leadership, pledged to continue the same conservative editorial policy, HUMAN EVENTS has a great challenge to go forward and grow.

However, funds are needed. In spite of extra income from the sale of large quantities of special material used by leaders during the election, the rising cost of publishing is resulting in a sizable deficit.

The management tells me that $175,000 is needed to see HUMAN EVENTS through 1965.

We, of the Hanighen-Wick Memorial Fund Raising Committee, hope that you as a friend of HUMAN EVENTS will contribute as much as you can. Whatever you can do now will be most important.

You may, if you wish, budget your pledge over the next 12 months, as shown on the pledge coupon.

Again, I say, HUMAN EVENTS must go on. With your help it will.

Charles Edison

Charles Edison

Frank C. Hanighen, founder and editor of **Human Events**, died suddenly of a heart attack on January 9, 1964, at his home in Washington.

Mr. Hanighen was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31, 1899. In official ceremonies, March 1958, the city of his birth honored him as "Omaha All-American Citizen"—*one of the many honors that* came to Frank C. Hanighen over the years.

During the 1920s he was a trade book editor for Dodd Mead book publishers. As a foreign correspondent for the old New York **Evening Post** and the New York **Times** in the 1930s, Mr. Hanighen wrote a series of articles analyzing Hitler's rise to power. *He also wrote analytical articles on various* European political subjects for the New York **Times** and was a foreign correspondent for the **Reader's Digest** during the early years of World War II. Mr. Hanighen was the author of three books: **Santa Ana, The Napoleon of the West; How to Save $7.5 Billion a Year**, a condensation of the Hoover Commission reports; and **Merchants of Death**, which he co-authored with F. C. Englebrecht and which was a Book-of-the-Month Club choice in 1934.

Human Events was launched in February 1944 in Chicago at a luncheon sponsored by Gen. Robert E. Wood for Mr. Hanighen. Present were Col. Charles Lindbergh, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Sterling Morton, W. H. Regnery Sr., Gen. Thomas S. Hammond and Clay Judson.

Those present ordered subscriptions to be sent to 127 political and business leaders. At Mr. Hanighen's death, the circulation had grown to 108,258. It is now 140,000.

Burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were:

The Hon. Herbert Hoover, Rep. Bruce Alger, Rep. Donald Bruce, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, Sen. Carl T. Curtis, The Hon. Charles Edison, Mr. Robert Gaylord Sr., Sen. Barry Goldwater, Corinne Griffith, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sen. Roman Hruska, Rep. August Johansen, The Hon. William F. Knowland, Mr. Phillip McKenna, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Rep. Katharine St. George, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Sen. John Tower, Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer and The Hon. Burton K. Wheeler.

James L. Wick, President of **Human Events**, died of cancer on November 6, 1964.

Born in Bowdle, S. D., May 11, 1897, Mr. Wick embarked on a career in the newspaper field after graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1925. He worked on the Stoughton (Wis.) **Daily Courier-Hub** *and the Grand Rapids (Mich.)* **Press** and in 1927 became publisher of the Niles (Ohio) **Times**.

From 1942 to 1945 Mr. Wick was editor of the Prentice-Hall Newsletter, "What's Happening in Washington," and then was a free-lance writer and lecturer, traveling widely throughout the United States.

On the basis of first-hand experiences in the Republican campaigns of 1940, '44 and '48, he wrote a book entitled **How NOT to Run for President**, published in 1952.

In the early 1950s Mr. Wick organized three editors' tours aboard. The newsmen interviewed leading European and Middle Eastern figures and, in 1953, gained admission to the Soviet Union just after Stalin's death.

In 1954 Frank Hanighen asked Jim Wick to join him as executive publisher of **Human Events** and, when Mr. Hanighen died earlier this year, Mr. Wick became president.

Besides this post, Mr. Wick during his life had holdings in over 30 newspapers.

Burial was in Minneapolis.

Among the honorary pallbearers were:

Rep. Bruce Alger, Mr. Fred Allman, Mr. Richard H. Amberg, the Hon. T. Coleman Andrews, Mr. Robert Bauman, Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Mr. Lemuel R. Boulware, Mr. Constantine Brown, Rep. Donald Bruce, Mr. William Casey, Mr. Frank de Ganahl, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Hon. Charles Edison, Corinne Griffith, Mr. W. T. Hackett, Mr. Walter Harnischfeger, Mr. Henry Hazlitt, Mr. A. G. Heinsohn Jr.

Also, Mr. David W. Howe, Sen. Roman Hruska, the Hon. Walter Judd, Mr. Walter Knott, Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr., Mrs. J. Vernon Luck, Dean Clarence Manion, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, the Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, Mr. John G. Pew, Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Rudolph Scott, Mr. William Stevens, Mr. Louis K. Timolat, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Mr. Samuel Veitch and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

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I wish to contribute to THE FRANK C. HANIGHEN-JAMES L. WICK MEMORIAL FUND as follows:

☐ $5,000 ☐ $2,500 ☐ $1,000 ☐ $500
☐ $250 ☐ $100 ☐ $25 Other $.....

My check for $. . . . . .is enclosed

I prefer the Budget Plan, and wish to pay my pledge as follows:

$.....with this letter
$.....on March 15, 1965
$.....on June 15, 1965
$.....on September 15, 1965
$.....on December 15, 1965

To Sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a Living Memorial to its Founder and Creator and His Dedicated Associate.

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THE HANIGHEN-WICK MEMORIAL FUND

Send to 408 First Street, SE., Washington 3, D.C.

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